CYCLES
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From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 211 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430	
11th "	Kalyan*	8067	
18th "	Plassy*	7346	
23rd "	Mandala†	..	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
25th "	Narkunda	15620	
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089	
9th "	Morea	10890	
16th "	Khiva*	8047	
23rd "	Karmala	8033	
30th "	Naldera	16230	

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2nd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
4th "	Arratoon Apcar	Rangoon via Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin and Colombo.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th "	Taroba	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be ranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenchin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japtn.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

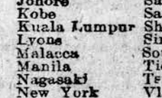
Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	15th Sept.	25th Sept
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road. Bombay.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
32-33, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statze.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokoiio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipon	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum acqured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,045

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 324,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE Business transacted
J. IHARA.
Manager.
16, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-3
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Sialkot	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Rawalpindi
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Feroxepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuman das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from this Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA.
Managing Director

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on appli cation



THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
HEAD OFFICE 6-1 Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.
Insure under An Encowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. R. Vaz, Branch Secretary
LITTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS
of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
POST BOX No. 403,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 8,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Detroit	Kyoto	Sombe
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Yeriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Govt. of Iudia Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. *or* The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, readiness, certability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,12,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	Rs. 13,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
as which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chota, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dnf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General Commercial, Specialised Accountancy, and Banking Subjects. Prospectus on Application 80, Esplanade Road. 4593

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—For two hours daily the evening to write correspondence in English must have best knowledge. Apply Box No. 1049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4621

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One experienced SALESMAN for Typewriters and one for Wines and Sundries. Salary and commission. Apply Box No. 1048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4617

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST, thoroughly acquainted with Fire Insurance work. None but experienced men need apply. Salary according to qualifications Apply to Box No. 1054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4649

VACANCY for Articled Clerks; (Gujarati-knowing preferred), in Auditors' Firm. Half Premium returnable as Salary. Apply soon. Box No. 1053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4637

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK and a LEDGER-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1040, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4577

WANTED IMMEDIATELY One qualified HINDU VETERINARY GRADUATE in the moffussil starting salary Rs. 75—5—150 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4540

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English for Dval Singh College, Lahore on Salary Rs. 150-202-250 with benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore 4526

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

WANTED—For Tanganyika Territory Administration, ten capable TYPISTS, must not be married, as fourth grade clerks. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem plus house allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem and a temporary War Bonus of Rs. 25 per mensem which is subject to reduction or abolition at any time. Three years' usual agreement. Annual increments of Rs. 6 in the monthly salary on approved service. None but very fast and accurate Typists with good references as to their character need apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Govt. Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4612

WANTED.

WANTED—RING FRAMES new or slightly used. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

FOR SALE.

PETROL:—At reduced rate of 2/12 will be supplied daily and regularly from 15th inst. if arranged from to-day. Phone No. 4528. CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES, Westend Cinema Corner, Sandhurst Road. 4648

FOR SALE—Two TWIST RING FRAMES by Samuel Brooks 1887. Each 212 spindless 2.5/8in. gauge, 1.5/8in. ring, 5in. lift fitted with separators, top rollers lever weight. The whole machine is in thorough working and at present working. One new Grinding Machine for Grinding Napping rollers. Apply Box No. 1035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.." 4564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Secondhand, 3 Bowl CALENDER in working order. Can be seen at SASSOON and ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD., Victoria Road. Offers to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Forbes Street, Bombay. 4444

A WARNING.

"ANCHOR" BRAND FLOUR.

IT has been brought to our notice that some of the flour mills, outside Bombay, and some flour merchants are using our "ANCHOR" trade mark for passing their quality of flour, as being our production, which is known as the best in the Indian market. The Anchor trade mark is our sole and exclusive property secured to us by registration and we have to give this notice that if this our trade mark is infringed or pirated or imitated or otherwise used on bags which contain flour of bran, which is not produced at our Wallace Flour Mill, by any person or persons, such person or persons will be prosecuted for infringement of our rights.

VISSANJI SONS & Co.,
Proprietors,
The Wallace Flour Mill Co.

4504

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of BULLION KEEPER in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. Pay Rs. 500 per month. Security required Rs. 30,000 in cash or its equivalent at current rates of recognised bonds or securities with two sureties for similar amounts. Applicants must produce evidence of integrity and capacity for supervising a large Indian staff. Apply with copies only of testimonials to the MINT MASTER, Bombay. Personal interviews will not be granted but applicants considered suitable will be asked to call on the MINT MASTER. 4651

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five miniutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer.

WANTED.

TWO PAID TRAVELLING AGENTS for the Punjab, having life insurance experience or those who can guarantee business and also agents on commission basis.

(2) A Manager for our Fire Insurance Department. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

GOWARDHANDASS CO.,
4608 Chamberlain Rd., Lahore.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 9th and 10th instant those days being Public Holidays (Parsi New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September, 1920. 4647

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS 1921.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE next Admission Examination and the Praveśika Parikśha of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1920.

SHYAM SUNDAR SHARMA.
4340 Registrar-in-Charge.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A well-qualified LADY DOCTOR for State General Hospital Baroda. Furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Pay Rs. 250—50—1—300—50—3—500. Higher terms, salary rising to a maximum of Rs. 750 with a larger sphere of duties would be entertained in the case ofvery highly qualified applicants. Apply with copies of testimonials giving two references and stating clearly parentage (Indian, pure European or Anglo-Indian), age, whether single, married or widow, place of Education, and precious appointments, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 4606

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.
4531

BUILDING SITES, POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by Auction 22 plots (Nos. 1 to 22) from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road, at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12 noon on FRIDAY, September, 24th. Each plot measures about 1½ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 6 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in the Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed, and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be obtained on application to the Collector's office.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, application may be made to the Colector.

W. F. HUDSON,
Collector, Poona.
4613

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 18th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th June, 1920, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect Director for the ensuing year in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy, who retires from Board by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Krishnadas G. Madiwalla as the Managing Director of the Bank in place of Mr. Jainaraven H. Dani, who retired from the Bank.

By order of the Board.
KRISHNADAS G. MADIWALLA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1920.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 19th September to 3rd October, 1920 both days inclusive. 4642

WANTED.

A HINDU Civil Judge for the Banswara State on Rs. 150 per month. Applicant must either be a pensioned Judicial Officer of British Government or an LL. B. (Legal practitioner) with practical experience of not less than five years. Apply sharp to the DIWAN DARBAR, Banswara, with copies of testimonials stating age, caste and residence.

MITHANLAL,
Diwan,
Banswara State.
4546

MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

ONE 4 seater, old pattern, "FORD CAR", in good working order, four cylinder magneto ignition, 20 H. P., with Stepney wheel, lamps, hood, glass screen, tyres and tubes, in good working order.

One 7 seater, four cylinder, 25 H. P., "FIAT CAR" with touring body, bosch magneto, hood, glass screen, stepney wheel, lamps, etc., in good working order tyres and tubes in good condition, very showy car.

One "DE DION", 6 seater single cylinder, 10 H. P., battery ignition, "DE DION", carburettor, sircar body, made to order, with glass screen, Stepney wheel lamps, etc., in good working order, tyres and tubes in good condition.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P. magneto ignition, chain driven, engine quite new, hind wheels fitted with solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, very strong car for passengers, in good working order.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P., magneto ignition, chain driven, hind wheels fitted solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, requires slight repairs, not in working order.

One "DE DEON", single cylinder, 10 H. P. bosch magneto, four seater, with screen and hood, requires repairs, not in working order.

Apply CONTROLLER, Private Department, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. 4616

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAILJI BHAIJIBHAI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 756½ sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under Survey No. 3 Pot No. 10 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 58A and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the East by the land formerly of L. J. Misquitta Patel and now of Nadirsha Parlawalla, on or towards the West by the land of L. J. Misquitta Patel, on or towards the North partly by the property of Jao Rodricks and partly by the property of Jao Rodricks and partly by the property of Merwanji M. Mistry and on or towards the South by a public Road.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1920.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4646

NOTICE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A FIRST CLASS FLOUR MILL IN BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NEVATIA FLOUR MILLS, LTD., SITUATED AT DHARAVI, MAHIM.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from intending purchasers for the purchase of the said Mill with its lands, Buildings, Machinery, etc., Tenders should be sent in at or before 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the 7th day of September, 1920, addressed to the Directors of the above Mills with a cheque of Rs. 50,000 accompanying such tender in a sealed envelope to the Registered Office of the above Company at 107-111, Dhanji Street, Fydhonie, Bombay, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the said tender form and the agreement accompanying the same which can be obtained from the said registered office of the Company or from the office of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys of the Company, situated at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on application.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any particular tender or tenders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MIRJAMAL GAJANAND,
Secretaries and Agents.
4177

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased the undermentioned properties at an auction sale held on the 27th August, 1920, by the Commissioner of the High Court at Bombay in pursuance of the directions in the decree absolute dated 25th August, 1919, made in the High Court Suit No. 1394 of 1917 wherein MONGHIBAI, widow of Joshi Ramji Cullianji is plaintiff and RAJABALLY NUZERALLY, ABDUL CADER NUZERALLY, NOORBHOY ISMAILJI, ISSAFALLI NOORBHOY and KAMARALLY EBRAHIM are defendants. All persons therefore, having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said properties or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land on ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2713, New Nos. 9725, Old Survey No. 1/2/162, New Survey No. 5619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7677 and Street No. 256 and bounded, on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Rahimbhoy Janmahomed and on the South by the house of Laxman Nathuji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards and six-ninth of another square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2719, New No. 9727, Old Survey No. 1/163 and New Survey No. 5620 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7676 and Street No. 258 and bounded, on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the West by sweepers passage on the North by the property of Vithal Anand Lohar and on the South by the property of Vorah Abdulali Hussein Nuzzeralli.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1920.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
4644

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SOLOMON MEYERS and FREDERICK BIDMEADE STRATTON have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1358 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5/9705 and 9765, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the north East by Plot No. 18 and 19 belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on the South East by Wadehouse Road, on the South-West by Plot No. 16 belonging to the said Trustees and on the North-West by Cuffe Parade and which piece of land is known as Plot No. 17, on the Colaba Reclamation and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 225 (20) and Street No. 12 S.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4632

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SOONDERDAS LALJI and JETHABHAI KHATAO have contracted with our client Mr. NARANDAS PURSHOTAM KAPADIA for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage; lease lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and Tax Tenure together the stables and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with the land hereinafter 2ndly described under Collector's Old No. 568 and 569, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey Nos. 8206 and 8236 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3261, 3262-66, 3455-3458, and 3459,3462; Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, and containing by admeasurement 2027 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Nakhoda Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North partly by the old Sonapur Lane and partly by the property known as Pathare Prabhu Funeral Dharamshalla and on or towards the South by Chandanwadi Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses or Chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 776 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land first hereinbefore described under Old No. 568-69, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey Nos. 8206 and 8236 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3325, 3326 at 3328, 3329, 3330 and 3331 (1) and 3332 (1) and 3332 (2) and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 1, 2, 3, 4; 5, 6, and 7 and 7a and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West and North by Chandanwadi Lane and both the firstly and secondly described premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1920.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4630

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF KHETWADI BACK ROAD AND KHAMBATTA LANE, HAVING FRONTAGES OF 75 FEET AND 100 FEET RESPECTIVELY ABUTTING ON THE SAID KHETWADI BACK ROAD AND KHAMBATTA LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th September 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following property.

All those four pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Foras Tenure now redeemed situate at Khetwadi Back Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house of a chawl of four compartments standing thereon containing as per recent admeasurement 915 (nine hundred and fifteen) square yards or thereabouts but which according to the New City Survey admeasures 880 square yards and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collestor of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 13, 13, 13, New Nos. 13497, 13498, 13499 13496, Old Survey No. 13, 13 13, 13, New Survey Nos. 1/551 2/5518, 3/5518, 4/5518 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 2138 (1) (2) (3) and (4) Street Nos. 75-77-79 and 81 Khetwadi Back Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Khemraj Shriekrishnadas, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the West by the Khambatta Lane, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahomed Jusub and partly by the property of Shareafally Faazlally Kanchwala and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and are surrounded on all sides by a compound Walls.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta at their office at 29 Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

Private offers for the purchas of the said property may also be made in writing to the undersigned or to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta up to 4 p.m. on the day previous to the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Vacant Prices of Land at the Corner of Sandhurst Road and Hughes' Road, Chowpati.

On TUESDAY, the 7th September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNET and Co. will put to Public Auction, by order of the Owners, in the premises the following very valuable vacant piece of land. Suitable for a big show room in front and factory behind.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being on the junction of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 86, 107, 177, 9, 26, 27, 28 and 20, New Nos. 744, 871, 940, 35, 135, 170, Old Survey No. 179, 178 and New Survey No. Portion of 1997, 8001/2 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Sandhurst Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shunarayan Surajmal Nemani and others, on or towards the North by Hughes Road, and on or towards the South by the property of G. K. Mahajan and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2559 (1) and Street No. 4.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathabhai Jamiet ram and Madan. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of furniture, film developer ladies cotton and silk dresses, one lot books, hat, etc.

By order of the office concerned 200 kegs Taiso white lead paint No. 3.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse aged, quiet in saddle.

1 15 H. P. 5 seater Maxwell Coy., in good working order.

1 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder 6 seater Dedion Car bosch megnito open body in running order.

1 5 seater Maxwell Car bosch megnito etc. in thorough working order just been overhauled and cheap on petrol, new tyres.

1 nearly new saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "KAMGAR THEATRE," AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abbasbhai Abdullalli and Samsudin Ebrahim Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the premises on account of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Abdoola Fazalbhoy and Co.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of freehold Foras tenure (forming part of a larger piece of land) situate at De Lisle Road in the city of Bombay together with the corrugated iron shed structure known as "Kamgar Theatre," standing thereon containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Nos. 82, 666, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729 732 and 740 New No. 1/11891 Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/270; and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 2251 (2) Street No. 300 A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Aynb Haji Rahimtulla, on or towards the South by the property of Beramji Hajibhai Warden and on or towards the East by the De Lisle Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction at Cotton Green Colaba on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the auction sale of 16-8-20 Seth Bhanji Gordhan of Bazargate.

35 bales Kapasan cotton.
6 bales Bhilvada cotton.
6 bales Amreli cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES TUNGSTON LAMPS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th September at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of M. K. Badar, Esq.

14 cases each 210 packages Tungston Lamps. 200 Volt, 50 Candle power, Swan base.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 65, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4682.

UCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1920, at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to the Tramway Co., Offices:

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles clothing, cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of 125 Bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gali, near the well, by order of Messrs. The Mathuradas Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the concerned, the following goods:—

125 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets 46in. by 76in. by 1¼ lbs. each bale containing 200 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOOD-BYE!

The favourite of the Cinema-going Public of Bombay—the Hers of a hundred deeds of Valour—the Vindicator of Justice

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

bids you a loving farewell to-day, after finishing his duty and fulfilling his oath of taking a deadly vengeance on the assassin of his innocent parents.

To-day is the

LAST DAY
of the
LAST WEEK

of this most engrossing Photo-serial. The climax is really very intersting and exciting.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers confidently hope that you will not miss this last splendid opportunity.

Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Commencing To-morrow: Saturday!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the Screen—Version of

WILKIE COLLIN'S

internationally famous Novel

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE"

A Sparkling Gem in the World of Fiction.

The serenely sweet and sensational Photo-Drama

"TWIN PAWNS"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

will be offered to-morrow to the Partons of the:

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Under the kind patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayejirao Gackwad of BARODA.

Gandharva Natak Mandali

Will perform at the New Elphinstone Theatre.

Saturday the 4th Sept. 1920, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] Manapman. [Acts 5

Sunday the 5th Sept. 1920 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] Swayamwar Acts 5

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1-2, Re. 1, As. 12 & 8.

Season for a Month and half only.

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's Residence. Tardeo Nana Shanker's Temple Bungalow.

K. P. PANDIT, Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENNS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD

A SUBMARINE PHOTOPLAY OF RARE GRANDEUR!

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

Starting To-morrow Saturday 4th Septemher

A LIVING PICTURE THAT STAGGERS IMAGINATION!

A grand and unique Film taken on the bed of the deep deep Ocean!

Genuine Photography of the desperate life and death tussle with a monster Devil Fish.

A fight to the death at the mast-head..

A shark infested sea.

One man is overpowered and then—

SEE

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

The deep sea drama supreme.

A Picture that dazzles fancy—bewilders your senses!

Starting To-morrow SATURD•Y 4th SEPTEMB R.

Keep wide awake!

It is something sublimely Great.

AT THE **GLOBE CINEMA** Sandhurst Road,

PLEASE NOTE—The Palatial Globe Cinema will be ready for our Patrons to-morrow 4th September, after having been completely overhauled, renovated, repainted enlarged and improved.

OUR GALA OPENING NIGHT

4th September!!

In commemoration of the auspicious occasion of this splendid Picture Mahal having come under their management and sole control

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

have decided to invite *ALL BOMBAY* to the First and Opening Show on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) without charging anything for admission.

You are welcome to come and enjoy the Complimentary show—but please take note—that Invitation Cards are issued to their numerous Patrons; those who still require these complimentary admission cards for the first show on Saturday will please apply for the same to Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Goverdhan Building New Churney Road.) Second and Third class free tickets will be given at the doors of the Globe Cinema on Saturday at 3 p.m, (S.T.)

Four Shows on Saturday; 5-30; 7-30; 9; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Opening to-morrow in almost Regal Splendone

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

Ruth Roland in "THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

A Serial crammed with high heart interest, Romantic adventure and enthralling speed.
SEE THE SECRET OF THE

13 Mysterious Keys.

PATHE GAZETTE — PATHE REVIEW

Time 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m., MATINEE SUN. & WED. at 5-30 p.m.

H. B. Waring Company,

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. **"ROMEO AND JULIET"** TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

The most beautiful production ever staged in India. Mr. H. B. Waring as "Romeo" and Miss Jeannette Sherwin as "Juliet"

Prices as usual. PLAS at ROSE & Co upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 298, must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. sharp.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"When Bearcat Went Dry."

It is a red-blooded story full of intensity and action.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Commencing

To-morrow (Saturday) at 9-30

EDGAR WARWICK

presents

The Warwick Comedy Coy.

In a Repertoire of recent London successes. The recent [illegible] t. James' Theatre Success.

UNCLE NED

By

Douglas Murray.

NORMON CANNON as "UNCLE NED."

MONDAY 6th	Horace Annesley Vachell's Brilliant Play "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER" From the Savoy Theatre.
TUESDAY 7th	That Uproarious Farce "ELIZA COMES TO STAY." By H. V. Esmond. From the Comedy Theatre. You must see "ELIZA"—"You will love her."
WEDNESDAY 8th	Hubert Henry Davies Latest Success "CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE." From the Savoy Theatre.
THURSDAY 9th	Oscar Wild's Satirical Masterpiece "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."
FRIDAY 10th	H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy "THE LAW DIVINE." From Wyndham's Theatre.
MATINEE, THURSDAY 9th	"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
MATINEE, SATURDAY 11th	"UNC[illegible]LE NED."

SPECIAL MATINEES ON WEDNES[illegible]DAY 15th & SATURDAY 18th.

See local announcement for f[illegible]urther particulars.

Night Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. RO[illegible]SE & Co.

THE LAST DAY

to see the Second Week's Instalment o the Mighty Magnificent Universal Seriaf

"ELMO THE FEARLESS"

FEATURING

ELMO LINCOLN AND LOUISE LORRAINE

Bombay is infatuated with the Mighty Man of the Moment—Elemo!

THE STORY OF

"ELMO THE FEARLESS"

is a composite of every virile quality that appeal to the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the cultivated and the gnorant.

A 2-Reel EDDIE POLO Drama is alsc n the Programme.

Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

MAKE IT A POINT
With Your Self to see
[illegible]SAI RANDHRI
The [illegible] brilliant MAHARASTRA production in Five Parts. during this Week at

T[illegible]HE MAJESTIC

Do [illegible]not miss the rare opportunity to see T[illegible]HE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (SPECIAL SESSION) 1918.

SEE the late lamented LOKMANYA TILAK in the Procession

N[illegible]EXT WEEK

Another Crilliant Indian Masterpiece [illegible]HREE KRISHNA SUDAMA.

S[illegible]ur Performences Daily Fo[illegible] 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. at [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"PANTHEA"

THE EMPRES

Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

"My Husband's Other Wife"

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

The Thrilling French Serial.

"The Four Shadows"

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Bombay monsoon has remained weak except in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has nearly general in Assa, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and local in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, Konkan, and North Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Gujrat, West Central Provinces, and Madras.

The chief amounts:—Bhamo three inches; Dimrugarh, Shillong, one; and a half; Cherrapunji, eleven; Jalpaiguri two: Sambalpur, Calcutta, Gaya one and a half; Patna four; Gorakhpur three; Simla one and a half; Trichinopoly, Coddapah one; Masulipatam one a half.

Forecast:—Some extension in Northeast of Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 2nd Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 2nd Sept. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·04	35·39	20·73	59·11
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	—	—	20·77	65·88
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·14	39·90	21·52	61·98
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·20	40·17	25·12	69·38

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.979	Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.7	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6	"
Dew Point	74.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.794	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8	"
Minimum do.	78.8	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW, SSW, WSW.	
Movement of Wind	93	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02	Inches
Total fall during month	0.02	"
Do. do. year	36 68	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd	0.04	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	HIGH WATER Day of Month	Bombay mean Time			Depth on Sill		LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay mean Time			Depth on Sill	
	Sept		h.	m	ft.	in.	Sept		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	3	m	2	0	27	6	3	m	7	46	18	0
			2	3a	27	3			8	11a	16	1
Sat.	4	m	2	46	26	11	4	m	8	31	18	11
			3	45a	26	6			8	50a	16	6
Sun	5	m	3	35	26	4	5	m	9	20	19	11
			3	28a	25	8			9	56a	17	0
Mon	6	m	4	42	25	10	6	m	10	44	20	7
			4	36a	25	1			11	9a	17	5
Tue	7	m	6	5	25	8	7		0	42a	20	7
			6	2a	24	9						
Wed.	8	m	7	31	26	1	8	m	0	37	17	7
			7	33a	25	1			2	2a	19	9
Thu.	9	m	1	16	27	9	9	m	7	6	17	2
			1	13a	27	9			2	31a	15	11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.67" of rain and a nearly overcast sky; elsewhere

[illegible] is [illegible] temp[illegible] and [illegible] exc[illegible] ... 0.16" [illegible] ly cloud[illegible] the south [illegible] is in excess [illegible]

The Konkan.—[illegible] len. Skies are mo[illegible]

The Bombay Decca[illegible] are lightly or modera[illegible] continues below normal [illegible] Deccan and the adjacent [illegible] bed. Day temperature is [illegible] except at a few stations in [illegible]

General Remarks.—Rain has [illegible] north Malabar, the Madras Dec[illegible] natic, the south-east of the Cent[illegible] and on the hills in south Rajput[illegible] dapah reports 3.23" and Mangalore [illegible] temperature continues high over [illegible] same area as yesterday.

Forecast.—Local showers are again li[illegible] the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the la[illegible] tember 1920

The Bombay monsoon has remained weak [illegible] cept in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall [illegible] been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, O[illegible] and Bihar, and local in Upper Burma, the east of the United Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Gujarat, the west of the Central Provinces and Madras

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bhamo three inches. Dibrugarh, Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji eleven; Jalpaiguri two; Sambalpur, Calcutta, Gaya one and a half; Patna four; Gorakhpur three; Simla one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2nd SEPT. 1920

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..			
Do (1st)	94.1	81.8	75	—	0	—0.01
Jask	94.4	86.5	88	—	0	[illegible]
Muskat	86.4	78.8	87	—	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.9	81.5	67	—	2.80	—2.24
Rawalpindi	101 7	69.0	75	0.67	10.54	[illegible]
Lahore	101.2	79.1	57	—	7.08	[illegible]
Hissar	101.4	80.6	59	—	4.68	[illegible]
Ambala	102	80.4	51	—	10.86	[illegible]
Delhi	98.5	81.8	60	—	20.79	[illegible]
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	90.8	79.2	57	—	17.48	[illegible]
Mainpuri	94.8	78.1	67	—	19.37	[illegible]
Jhansi	92.6	76.1	69	—	16.79	[illegible]
Cawnpore	97.2	80.5	65	—	20.08	[illegible]
Allahabad	95.1	80.0	65	—	20.82	[illegible]
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	108.9	80.6	68	—	1.45	[illegible]
Karachi	85.2	79.7	87	..	0.54	[illegible]
Ajmer	89.6	75.8	74	..	20.21	[illegible]
Jaipur	94.8	72.2	65	—	25.81	[illegible]
Kotah	90.6	76.0	69	..	31.01	[illegible]
Mount Abu	76.0	68.4	97	0.24	32.64	[illegible]
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.2	75.4	91	—	10.60	—1.42
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	82.1	79.2	56	0.02	17.58	[illegible]
Rajkot	92.4	74 9	78	..	17.09	[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para	92.8	75.6	66	..	19.56	+1.61
Surat	87.6	77.9	76	0.01	25.55	[illegible]
Ahmedabad	96.0	76.1	78	—	19.13	[illegible]
Deesa	91.6	75.3	81	0.01	12.44	[illegible]
Neemuch	89.7	72.0	86	—	25.74	[illegible]
Indore	85.1	69.3	84	—	29.72	[illegible]
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.9	74.2	76	..	27.91	[illegible]
Saugor	86.2	70.2	88	—	20.96	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	85.7	72.0	91	..	24.56	[illegible]
Khandwa	88.0	71.8	88	..	21.20	[illegible]
Akola	94.0	74.5	66	..	8.51	[illegible]
Amraoti	90.4	72.4	76	—	11.46	[illegible]
Nagpur	91.4	72.7	66	..	12.11	[illegible]
Chanda	90.9	75.6	80	0.16	24.64	[illegible]
Raipur	89.6	76.0	73	—	29.75	[illegible]
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	78.9	81	0.04	35.39	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	84.6	76.3	83	0.07	50.26	[illegible]
Marmagoa	83.8	76.6	95	[illegible]	66.11	[illegible]
Karwar	84.9	75.4	95	0.08	70.97	[illegible]
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.8	71 0	61	..	4.69	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	92.[illegible]	65.7	64	—	3.34	[illegible]
Poona	86.6	67.9	74	—	12.47	[illegible]
Sholapur	95.0	72.5	59	..	3.74	[illegible]
Bijapur	91 0	69.5	82	—	8.48	[illegible]
Belgaum	79.1	64.1	90	..	23.36	[illegible]
Aurangabad	93.9	70.0	66	—	5.07	[illegible]
Hyderabad (Indn).	90.3	72.6	74	..	20.57	[illegible]
Hyderabad	87.5	73.2	73	0.07	12.68	[illegible]
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	85.6	78.0	95	1.88	109.42	[illegible]
Calicut	81.2	76.3	95	..	101.12	[illegible]
Cochin	84.9	75.3	91	0.01	79.92	[illegible]
Colombo	86.6	76.6	87	—	20 90	[illegible]
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.1	76.5	82	..	12.28	[illegible]
Bellary	96.5	73.7	71	0.05	4.92	[illegible]
Cuddapah	91.0	72.3	96	3.23	12.19	[illegible]
Madras	89.4	76.6	88	0.01	4.90	[illegible]
Bangalore	83.1	67.0	88	..	10.66	[illegible]
Coimbatore	91 2	72.3	76	0.93	3.29	—1.19
Trichinopoly	97.5	74.0	80	0.89	3.51	[illegible]
Negapatam	90.0	75.8	76	0.04	3.51	[illegible]

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd Sept. 1920 was 29.963 inches. For corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or diminished 0.12 inch for every 5 degrees as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for temperature at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.01 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the standard barometer reading given.

The Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras will deliver this year's convocation address on the 25th November.

[Torn: heading and start of table missing] ...M.)

Liverpool, Aug 31st.

		Bales
...c & for Exp.		—
...st Indians		50
...		23.91
...kels ..		68.00
... (As known is in closing time)	Oct.	27.00
	Jan.	24.70
	Mar.	24.35
... 10 a.m.	Oct.	25.85
	Jan.	23.98

The first figure in the Bales column, 4,000, stands on a torn line above these entries.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

...URE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mon...	To-day's prices
Sep...	
Oc...	19.36
Nov.	—
Dec.	
Jan.	18.58
Feb.	
Mar.	18.18
April	
M...	17.76
June	—
July	..
Aug.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st,

Months	To-day's price
Aug.	
Sept.	19.65
Oct.	19.53
Nov.	19.15
Dec.	18.90
Jan.	18.73
Feb.	18.57
March	18.40
April	18.17
May	17.94
June	17.80
July	17.64

Tone:—Unsettled.
Manchester market:—Miscellaneous business has been transacted. Yarns:—Easier and irregular.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	19.44
Jan.	18.59
Mar.	18.26
May	17.85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st

M.G. Bengal Good	7.75
" " Fully Good	8.50
" " Fine	9.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	13.75
" " Fully Good	14.75
" " Fine	15.35
" Broach Good M.G.	17.60
" " " "	18.10
" " " "	18.60
" Broach Good	7.67
" " Fully Good	8.32
" " Fine	8.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
" Expots to Great Britain ..	—
" to Conti ent	11,000
Fixtures at New York Oct.	27.13
" " " Jan.	24.93
" " " Mar.	24.60
Tone:—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	31.75
" Orlean	29.50
Future at New Orleans Oct.	25.82
" Jan.	24.24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3 4
Demand Bills	3.55.25
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	92½

New York, Sept. 1st.

Futures at New York Oct.	25.59
" " " Jan.	23.56
" " " Mar.	23.28

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 31st

Rents 3%	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	58 3/4
" 2 months hence	58 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Indian Bazars and continentselling. China bought at fall Uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115 6
Interest day to day loans	5 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	46 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	54
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52
Government Securities 3%	46
Ex. On London at Paris...Franc	51.45

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75½
Honkong Bank	£1 4½
National Bank	£53½

WAR LOANS

London, Aug. 31st.

Founding Loan 4%	£67½
Victory Bonds 4%	£76½
War Loan 5%	£84 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 31st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Value	94
Australian—61lbs. Value	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£33
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£32
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Buyers	£30½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30½
Tone of Linseed:—Poor demand.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£35
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£16
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£34

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£95
Copper Braziers	£85
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters ... Nominal	35½
Corrugated Sheets	£83½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	70
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Buyers	61
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Value	81

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/94
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	1/94
Tone:—Very quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 2.

The Bureau Report received by private cable to-day gives the average condition of the American crop as 67.5 (against 74.1 per cent. last month) showing a deterioration of 6.6 per cent. Last year at this time the condition was 61.4 per cent., and the average of the past ten years is 67.7 per cent.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 254½ for Fine Oomra Sept. improved to Rs. 256¾, fluctuated between Rs. 256½ and Rs. 258¼ and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 258¼. The bazaar closed at Rs. 258. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 261 and closed at Rs. 261¼.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	195
Fine Oomras	September	261½
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	430

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 2ND SEPT 1920.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	194
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	259
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept./Oct.	430

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	..	..	..	
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	240	215	190	Ready
M.G. Oomra No. 3.	310	275	235	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	390	355	325	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	350	315	280	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	..	..	—	
" Southern No. 5	—	—	—	—	
M.G. P. Americans.	—	—	—	—	
Saw G. Dharwar	—	..	..	—	

RECEIPTS.

The folowing are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. or the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Sept. 1920.

Cotton	525	Bales
Wheat	14,083	Cwts.
Linseed	7,155	"
Rape, etc.	2,544	"
Gingellyseed	168	"
Poppyseed	187	"
Groundnuts	..6	"
Casterseed	2,146	"
Rice	7,295	"
Myrabollams	611	"
Cottonseed	13,248	"
Mowraseed	2,818	"
Gram	8,536	"
Juwar	8.3	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1,658	"
Bajree	782	
Coal	4,741	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22-12.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 106.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10.
D. D. on London, 1/10-1/16.
3 M/st D. A., 1/10-7/16.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 450.
3 M/st D. A., Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 155.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 145.
Amercian Cross Rate, dol. 3.56 to 57½.
Paris Cross Rate, Frc. 51.20.
London Silver spot D., 57-5/8.
London Silver forward D., 57½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 81.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 58½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 93½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak on account of Bulls unloading owing to absence of rains.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,800, By. Cotton 1,220, By. Dyeing 3,360, Bradbury 850, Century 1,100, Cent. India 5,125, Colaba Land 2,850 xd., Crescent 660, Currimbhoy 1,245, David 1,760, Fazulbhoy 1,752/8, Finlay 1,250, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 570, Kasturchand 2,150, Kohinoor 3,630 xd., New Great 835 xd., New City 960, Pearls 1,220, Phoenix 1,045, Shapurji 410, Simplex 860 xrt, Swan 1,255, Swadeshi 5,150, Alcock 800, By. Tramway 810 Ft Burma Petrol 17, By. Burma 728 xd., Bura N. I. 240 pr., By. Steam 470, Bundi Cement 43 Ind. Cement 560, Katni Ord 245, Katni Dfd. 1,250, New India Ins. 8 pr., Shivrajpur 25, Tata Ord. 150, Tata Defd. 852/8, Tata Hydro 1,020, Tata Oil 290, Tata Bank 34.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The market to-day has ruled extremely quiet. There was a fair inquiry for coal, but outside of Burrakur very little was done. Jute shares opened steady but in the absence of support prices ceased off, the market in this section closing dull. In the miscellaneous section Hume Pipes were steady and cotton shares improved, Dunbars being freely dealt in up to Rs. 672. The following were closing quotations:-

Coal:—Burrakur 53, and 52-8, Standard 85 x. d., Union 16-4, West Jamuria 4-8 prem.

Jute:—Auckland 455 and 456-8 s.1., Budge Budge 710 s. 1., Dalhousie 661-8, Howrah 60, Hooghly (pref.) 13-4, Kamarhatty 1,033, Kelvin 1,382, Lansdowne 543 s. .. Northbrook 100-8, Reliance 61-8, and 62 s. 1., Standard 342-8.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Sugar 11-4, Bank of Bengal 1,900, Birla Cotton 21, British India Corporation 12-14, British Burmah Petroleum 16-12, British Ceylon Corporation 61-4 s. 1., Burmah Finance and Mining 10-4, Cawnpore Textile 0-2 discount, Central Province Cement 10-12, Cawnpore Sugar 52-4, x.d., Dunbar Cotton 672, Hume Pipe 17-8, Hatirkool Oil 17-2, Kesoram Cotton 22-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 83-8, Khardah (deb.) 85-8, Karnani Industrial Bank 0-8 prem. Marshall Sons and Coy (India) Ltd. 11-4, New Pioneer 16-4 Pioneer 20, Somastipore Sugar 18-8, Scindia Steam Navigation 0-8 prem., Tata Industrial Bank 21-4 prem., Titaghur Paper 488.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-4.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer closing quotation was one shilling ten and one-eighth pence. The Demand Bills were one shilling ten and one-fourth pence.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2.

S S Patricia, Wilkie, Karachi.
S S Hwah Hsin, Lacks, Busreh.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Australia, Hunt, Karachi.
S S Kashgar, Smith, China and Japan Ports.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh.
S S Chakla, Terry, Busreh.
S S Colaba, Neilson, Antwerp.
S S Barbargo, Nobile, Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Orna for Rangoon.

S S Patricia:—The K N Co's steamer Patricia, 2072 tons, Captain J Wilkie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Hwah Hsin:—The steamer Hwah Hsin, 992 tons, Captain F H Lacks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4002 tons, Captain J Kinnard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Australia:—The B I S N Co's steamer Australia, 4724 tons, Captain W T Hunt, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Kashgar:—The B I S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Kashgar, 5538 tons, Captain C J Smith, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain D L Neilson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora: The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A J Terry, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barbarigo:—The V S N Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2821 tons, Captain N Nobile, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru left Colombo for Rangoon (Eastward bound) on the 1st instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 2nd Sept. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Iran	P Gulf	4-9	P G S N Co
B Shuja	Suez	4-9	T M & Co
O/B Hindoo	Karachi	20-9	J F & Co
D/E Arraton Apcar	Durban	6-9	M M & Co
H Lanka	C Ports	4-9	R E C & Co
80 Ton crane Baron Fairlie	N F	N F	J F & Co
Q Vergemere	N F	N F	D M Khandwala
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Babaduri	Karachi	2-9	K N & Co
Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co.
Sabarmati	Bhavnagar	5-9	K M & Co.
Saraswati	Marmagoa	4-9	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Capri	Genoa	10-9	M Italiana
7 Orna	N F	N F	M M & Co
8 Vigo	Hull	5-9	J F & Co
10/11 North Sands	Calcutta	16-9	J F & Co
12/13 Kaloma	Calcutta	2-9	W & A G & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	3-9	M M & Co
15 Hejaz	Red Sea Ports	2-9	T M & Co
16 Barjora	P Gulf	2-4	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Answald	Basra	2-9	W & A G & Co
2 Warturm	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
3 Rio Pardo	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Kasama	N F	N F	K N & Co
5 Mandala	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
6 Crawfield	N F	4-9	M M & Co
8 C London	Liverpool	4-9	K N & Co.
10 Laplata	Basra	2-9	R I M
11 Colaba	Antwerp	3-9	M M & Co
12 Mashirah	Hull	8-9	W & A G & Co
13 B Karanja aw	Basra	6-9	R I M
14 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	4-9	M M & Co
Jetty End Vasna	Basra	4-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sandakan	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Uia	..	..	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Taroba	N F	1-9	M M & Co
Hunts Castle	..	8-9	W & A G & Co

EXPORT.

Sept. 2.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—1 bale woollen carpets, J F Kendrew and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—2001 bales cotton, 4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Masirah for Hull:—10000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hindoo for Middlesborough:—2500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Capri for Genoa:—500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

IMPORT.

Sept. 2.

S S Kashgar from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—100 boxes bar gold, 122 bars silver, 2 ingots copper, 9 cases printing ink, 14 cases 3 bales cottons, 15 cases woollens, 6 cases cotton, 153 cases toilet soap, 60 cases perfumery, 65 cases liquor, 305 cases brandy, 105 cases wine, 25 cases paper goods, 63 cases paper, 5 cases writing papers, 11 cases cigarettes, 21 cases stationery, 4 cases leather, 5 cases paint, 5 drums copper wire, 13 bundles printing papers, 16 cases chocolate, 4 cases glass papper, 13 cases glass wire, 11 cases cigarettes papers, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 1908 casks cement.

S S Barbarigo from Venice, Agents Venice S N Co Ltd:—157 cases glass beads, 5 cases glass, 105 cases cotton goods, 26 cases furniture, 8 cases typewriters, 250 bags almonds.

S S Lanka from Alleppy, Agents East India S N Co:—727 robins copra, 370 bags pepper, 3 bales cotton piece-goods.

"SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA."

AT THE MAJESTIC.

The Kohinoor Film Co., have already established their fame in their first production "Sati Parvati" and now they present their another brilliant production "Shri Krishna Sudama" at the Majestic, during the week commencing the 4th September.

This is the screen adaptation of a story from the famous Indian Purana Bhagvat, and details the strange fate of a Brahmin named Sudama, pursuing the path of strong devotion. Narada a powerful sage advices Laxmi, the Goddess of Fortune, and Bhakti, Goddess of Faith, upon their quarrel for superority, to make suitable experiments of their powers upon a wordly being, and Sudama is made the object of their experiment.

In addition to the splendid popular plot this picture has been photographed in a beautiful scenic background, and a special arrangement has been made in Dwarka to bring the scenes of the Indian's holy temple, Shri Krishna's holy real abode into the play. No expense has been deemed too great in making this picture a model Indian production.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

S C Ct 441/6367-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Anoopchand Gulabchand and ors, v Lakhmidas Parbhudas, Motichand and D. Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1138-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed Mulla.

LONG CAUSES

919-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Atmaram Narayen, S A Tyabjee.

917-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Mahadeo Kashinath, G B Pandya.

918-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Dhondoo Baboo Padwal.

920-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Sitaram Baboo, Edgelow G W and Co.

1103-20—Edg G W and Co, Mirzamal Nivetia a firm v Hirji Shivji and Co a firm, G B Pandia.

1666-20—N C Dalal, Harilal Varranji v Tilokchand Dalsukhbhai a firm, Craigie B and C.

1505-19—Bhai K and Gir, Magdatt Shivnath v Badrinarayen Bushdeodas, Madh K and Ch.

1510-19—Smetham B and Co, Hoosen Oosman Adenwalla v Sha Ratanji Jivandas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

2065-19—Mehta Lalji and Co, Narandas Devchand and anr v Varjivandas Dulabhdas a firm, Moti and D.

1618-18—Soonderdas and Co, Meghji Vanechand a firm v Thakersey Kessowji a firm, Moti and D.

1129-17—Madh K and Ch, Popatbhai Lalji a firm v Sha Vithaldas Karsondas, N C Dalal.

172-19—Madh K and Ch, Govindji Ruttonsey Valji a firm v F Boyd, M B Chothia.

1756-19—Mehta L and Co, Ramji Devkaran a firm v Ramdas Kapurchand a firm, N C Dalal.

2316-19—N C Dalal, Ramdas Kapurchand a firm v Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta L and Co.

1852-19—Payne and Co, Mauthina Italiana v M C Shroff, Amar and M.

313-17—Dik M and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai v Onkermal Hurdeodas and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

1565-19—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Bhanji Dharamsi Shaporia v Vithal Sayyanna, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO SETTLE DRAFT DECREE (IT CHAMBERS AT 11.30 A.M.)

App 33-19—431-18—Merwanji K and Co, Jamshedji Nawroji Gamadia and anr v Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mirza M and M, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir and Seervai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1329-16—Jehangir and S, Dawoodbhai Nurbhai Tinmaker v M Myers and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1732-19—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vishbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W and Co Part heard 21-8-20.

SHORT CAUSE.

2025-20—Tyabji D and Co, Chandulal Dayabhai and anr v Purnanand Sursing, Khund L and M.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 471/6701-19—Ard H D and Co, Liladhar Damodar v Talakchand and anr, Sham M and H. Part heard 24-8-20.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr. In person, Ard H D and Co.

2032-19—Mans H M and Co, Purshotam Kanji a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and H.

1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogawa v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.

257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Murban Dhanjisha Avari, Jeh G and B

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangoola Gatey v Kapur [illegible] Pratap and ors, Matu J and M

1298-19—N C Dalal, Chh[illegible] Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

1337-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Beatho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ez.

1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.

1304-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.

1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.

1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.

1346-19—Edg. G W and Co, Mirzamal Nevatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

1927-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Trikamdas Khimji a firm, Rust and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

1838-19—M B Chothia, Shavakshaw Jamshedji Daruwalla v Maneckshaw Pestonji Nanavati, Matubhai, J and M, Part heard.

1925-20—Mulla and M, J A Grant and Co a firm v The Cotton Contracts Board and anr, Cr B and Co, Tyabji D and Co. Not to be called on till 4-9-20.

1361-19—Mulji and Th, Mahasukhram Purshotam Jani v Pirojbai widow and anr, Matu J and M.

1993-19—Shroff and V, Lakhmia Zalla and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Ard H D and Co.

1250-19—M V Gokhale, Sonabai alias Ruibai v Bhaichand Maganlal Mehta, Moti and D.

1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudev Narayen Zaoba, Little and Co, G W and Co.

1365-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.

S C Ct 1202/22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhadas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1498-19—Craigie B and C, Vadilal Chaganlal Shah v Mahomed Ebrahim Gulmahomed and ors, Madh K and Ch. Amer and M.

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr N C Dalal.

598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.

625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

345-20—Amin and Desai, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.

2177-19—Bhai K and G, Gopalji Kanji a firm v Amratlal Lalji a firm.

761-18—Bhimji and Co, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nana Saheb [illegible] v Ramvallabh Shivdayal Toshniwal, Malvi M R & Co.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Majanji a firm v Jethabhai Kalianji a firm.

1664-19—Mer K and Co, Gopaldas Kanji a firm v Ghashiram Lalchand a firm M B Chothia.

[illegible]—Matu J and M, Chhaganlal Pitamber das a firm v Chaturdas Chaturbhuj Dastur and Co, M B Chothia.

332-19—Tyabji D and Co, [illegible] Jiva and Co a firm v P C Govinden Furnanand Club.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Harji Morarji v Walji Khimji and Co a firm and ors, Mer K and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

2134-20—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhugwanji a firm v Kishin Govind Khedekar.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1168-20—Kanga and S, Dr Burjorji Sorabji Shroff v Gavru Miya Bapoo Miya Javle and anr, Dastur and Co, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES RENT SUITS.

2001-20—N C Dalal, Nanlal Raichand Javeri and anr v Pragdas Guljarmal Deljiwalla, Mulji and Th.

449-20—Mulla and M, Pragji Dharamsi v Lalji Ghadoo a firm, Jam R and D.

1170-20—Mulla and M, Chapsey Oomersey and Sons v Keshavji Damji a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodherdas v Jamsetji Hormusji Patel and ors, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.

1219-20—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Abdul Chayam v Hussanally and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.

818-19—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Ismail Dhuramsy v Joosab Peerbhoy Hussain.

935-15—Dubash and Co, Jooranmal Punamchand v Hajarimal Kapurchand a firm and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

1249-19—Mehta L and Co, M A Pathena v Ikegansi and Ohte a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1431-19—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Gamjvalla v Ianmejaya Chabildas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1551-19—Merwanji K and Co, Manekji Dadabhai Bhathena v Garlick and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1628-19—Dikshit M and Co, Chandulal Dalsukhram v Vithaldas Tribhuwandas Amarchand and Co.

1642-19—Dikshit M and Co, Dhanibai widow v Vanichand Surajmal, Mantri and Co.

1406-19—Tyabji D and Co, Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtulla Allibhai, M B Chothia.

362-19—Kanga and S, Anandji Dayabhai a firm v Sha Vadilal Purshotam a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1340-16—Mans H M and Co, J Moni and Co a firm v Popatlal P Kandolia, Matubhai J and M.

1200-20—N C Dalal, Bishwishwardas Shaiksaria v Tarachand Lalchand, Moti and D.

877-19—Soonderdas and Co, Amranghji Jethaji a firm v Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Payne and Co.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A EUROPEAN

Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared, on Wednesday (September 1) at the Girgam Police Court, on behalf of the Dulam Pardeshi, and presented before the presiding Magistrate the following complaint against Richard Hume, on charges of criminal trespass and voluntary causing hurt under sections 447 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Court, after hearing the complaint, ordered a summons to be issued against the accused, and fixed Wednesday, September 29 for the hearing:

THE COMPLAINT.

The following is the text of the complaint:—

"May it please your Worship,

I the complainant abovenamed beg to state on solemn affirmation as under:—

1. I am Syce in the employ of Mr. Haji Abu Mitha who is a merchant and shroff residing on the ground floor at 63 Laburnum Road Gamdevi. The accused is employed at Cox and Company and resides in a chummery in Daver House opposite my master's bunglow.

2. On Monday 30th August 1920 at about 9 p.m. I was seated on master's verandah waiting for the arrival of my master who had gone out. All of a sudden the accused came there. He was under the influence of liquor. He began to talk to me in English which I could not understand. He said something like "Malum; Malum". The accused then caught hold of me, gave me four or five slaps on the head and face and kicked me on the hip. I fell down. The accused then caught hold of my hand and began to drag me into the house where he was staying. I struggled with him and with a great difficulty succeeded in wrenching myself free. I then ran into the road. The accused ran after me, and again caught hold of me. He again gave me two or three slaps. I began to shout and from amongst the persons gathered there, my witnesses rescued me.

3. I then went and again sat upon my master's verandah. After about a quarter of an hour, the accused looking from his window opposite saw me seated. He then came to me with a stick in his hand. Seeing him coming, I at once went into my master's house and shut the door. The accused began knocking at the door furiously with the result that the thick pane of glass broke to pieces. The accused and [illegible] he could not open the door went round the house to the rear entrance. I ran and closed that entrance too. The accused began very furiously to knock at that entrance too. The "purdah ladies" of my master's family were so frightened—my master being away and there being no male inmates in the house that they sent word to the gentlemen staying on the first floor for assistance. On that gentleman, Mr. A. E. [illegible] coming there the accused [illegible] Mr. Chothia then went and informed the Police.

4. I may here state that the accused is in the habit of drinking hard and being a source of nuisance and annoyance to the neighbours. About a month back he went to the house of a neighbouring Parsee family by name Kapadia with a revolver in his possession and threatened to shoot them if they did not disclose the name or names of the person or persons who, he alleged, had written to him some anonymous letter challenging him to fight, boasting he had shot thirty Germans with that revolver and would shoot all "Natives" with the same who crossed his path. My master is informed that the police has been apprised of the eccentric and semi-insane ways of the accused and that they have warned him in consequence. Under the circumstances, I now charge the accused as above and pray for process against him and that he may be dealt with according to Law." [illegible] at Bombay.

AGRICULTURE IN CEYLON.

COMPULSORY FOOD PRODUCTION ORDINANCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 1.

An ordinance to provide for compulsory food production is published. Under its provisions, every owner of an extent of cultivated land of thirty acres or more, and every person who employs fifty or more labourers in any business or enterprise, other than agricultural work, shall, in each year, cultivate with foodstuffs or with any particular kind of foodstuffs specified by the Director by an order in writing to be served on such person an extent of uncultivated land or land which has been open for cultivation with foodstuffs after or within the three years next preceding the passing of this ordinance, which shall in the case of an owner of land be equal to three per cent. of the area of such land cultivated otherwise than with foodstuffs, but in no case shall that extent be less than one acre; (b) in the case of an employer of labour by one and a half acres for every fifty labourers so employed and a proportionate fraction thereof for every labourer in excess of fifty. Every person liable to cultivate land with foodstuffs who fails in any year to cultivate or cultivates less than the extent which he is liable to cultivate shall be guilty of offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500 and to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a period not exceeding three months.

The ordinance has not been favourably received by the morning press.

The "Daily News" asserts it will operate most harshly on peasant and the cultivator and those who benefit by this affliction will be the planter and the capitalist.

GAME OF PRO-DYERITES.

STORY OF A DANCE TO SWELL DYER FUND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

A message from Mussoorie to the "Independent" states that strenuous efforts had been made there by pro-Dyerians to organise a dance in aid of the Dyer Fund which was proposed to be utilised to present the Jallianwallah Bagh hero with a sword of honour and a purse. The show, the correspondent says, was ingeniously adopted to lure the unwary and to enable Government servants to participate in swelling the fund. Elaborate preparations had been in progress and utmost ingenuity was used in the attempts at inveigling Indians into contributions and support in other ways. A retired officer of the army approached an Indian firm for a prize for that dance. Questioned of the purpose, he confessed, the proceeds would go to the Dyer Fund. The management of Savoy Hotel stoutly declined to permit the use of their ball-room. The authorities of the Rink withdrew their consent after discovering the purpose. At last the Library Cafe is obtained. Military officers are said to be moving heaven and earth to make the dance a success. Some of them are no doubt retired men; but the other day the Bombay Government took rigorous action against the retired officials for having taken part in the Khilafat agitation. Will these men be similarly dealt with? The writer asks the Government of India to take note how its orders are bring respected by its European subordinates, but the most curious part of the whole affair is that the Municipality actively assisted the organisers of the entertainment.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in all the districts of the Presidency proper, but it was not sufficient, and more is still required everywhere. Inundation in Sind is deficient in some districts. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of East Deccan and Karnatak where they are suffering for want of rain. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Karachi and Thar Parkar. The supply of water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage Below normal—Sind 35 to 68, Gujarat 17 to 58, Konkan 42 to 47 Deccan 31 to 59, Karnatak 48 to 66.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Joshi's public lecture on "Adult Education", Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, Hon. Justice Sir C. H. Setalvad to preside.

The mail steamer "Naldera" with outward Mails of August 19 expected to arrive at noon.

Celebration of Dadabhoy Navroji Jayanti, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road 4-30 p.m., Dilshad Begum to preside.

Meeting of University Students to form the Reception Committee of the 4th Students' convention, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, 6-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

Public meeting of the Parsi Anjuman re the late Sir S. B. Broacha, Science Institute, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.

Gocul Ashtami: Banks closed. (All Post Offices in Bombay will work as on Sundays.)

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay: Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20 20
Kathiawar Express..	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.20

***The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to run at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.**

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

DUBASH or TOPALIA.—Bai Dinbai, wido of Byramji Sorabji, mother of Ardeshir Nusserwanji and Manekji. Aged 88 Funeral will take place to-day at 8 a.m at her residence, Kumbharwada, Dadar D'Souza's Bungalow.

CITYS MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Wednesday was 137, as against [illegible] on the corresponding day last year and [illegible] 1918.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Lukhamsey Hirji iMeisheri is standing as a candidate for B. E. F and G. Ward for a seat in the Provincial Legislative Council.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan Australia per s.s Naldera will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

LATE SIR. S. B. BROACHA.

A Public Meeting of the Parsee Community will be held on Sunday, the 5th September, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Science Institute, to record the community's deep sense of grief at the death of Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

The re-marriage of Manubai Ganesha Jogdanda (aged 26) widowed at the age of ten, with Mr. Shridhar Vinayak Vartak, B.A., (age 27) was celebrated with Hindu Vedic marriage rites on the 28th of August at the hall of the Hindu Missionary Society, Bombay, in the presence of members and friends.

JURY'S VERDICT ON MAHALUXMI TRAGEDY.

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Tukaram Sakharam aged about 50 years who was found wounded, with his throat cut and jaws fractured on the Mahalaxmi foreshore of August 8. Dagru Balu, one of the two persons, who was alleged to have assaulted the deceased was present at the enquiry the other man Dhondu Sambhu Vani has disappeared.

Jijibai, mother of Dhondu admitted that she and her son had borrowed Rs. 20 from the deceased, and she did not know whether her son had paid the debt. The suspect Dagru was a distant relative of hers and slept in her room. Dagru and Dhondu returned home at midnight on the 8th August, but the deceased who had accompanied them was not with them. When the police searched her room the next day, they found blood-stained clothes and a razor was found in the pocket of Dhondu's shirt.

Ranu Rambhaji, a neighbour of Jijibai, said on the 8th August he saw the deceased in company with the two suspects taking liquor in a shop; there was a razor in Dhondu's hand which he put into his dhoti. When the police came both the suspects hid themselves under a cot and they ran away when the door was opened by the police.

Dagdu was arrested in a village at Nasik.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted apparently by Dhundu who has absconded and Dagdu Bapu.

CORPORATION MEETING.

MR. CADDEL'S BUST FOR CORPORATION HALL.

OPPOSITION BY MR. KAMDAR.

WELCOME TO DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when the question of the Ganeshwadi Temple was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for his remarks after a lengthy debate.

The Corporation then accepted a bust of Mr. Cadell, a past Municipal Commissioner, which was presented by his "friends and admirers," to be placed in the Corporation hall. Mr. Kamdar who spoke strongly against the motion ridiculed the idea of turning the public hall into a zoo and warned the Corporation that a Mahomed of Gazni would come who would smash all their idols into pieces. The Corporation, however, accepted the bust after a lengthy debate.

ADDRESS TO ROYAL VISITOR.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked for priority and moved:

"That the Corporation do vote a loyal address of welcome to His Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught on his approaching visit to India. (2) That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the address and to suggest, in co-operation with the Commissioner, and after consultation with Government, if necessary, the manner in which it should be presented. (3) That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for illuminating the address and for a suitable casket to contain it and for any other necessary expenses in connection with the address."

He said they should take immediate steps to order the casket etc.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand seconded.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar wanted to know why they should consult the Government as to the manner in which the address was to be presented. The Corporation were presenting the address and they need not consult the Government about the mater.

The motion was adopted.

GANESHWADI TEMPLE PROPERTY.

The Corporation then considered the following resolutions forwarded by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman of a public meeting of Hindus held on the 8th August at Madhav Baug:—

(1) "That this meeting held this day, the 8th August 1920, in the Madhav Baug is representative of all the various castes and creeds of the Hindu Community in Bombay and is of opinion that the Ganeshwadi Templ property near the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market in Shaik Memon Street which originally consisted of 3,600 square yards has been encroached upon thereby causing harm to the religious feelings of the Hindus and substantial loss to the property rights of the said temple."

(2) "That this meeting is of opinion that the action of the Bombay Municipality in attempting to close the western portion of the passage belonging to the said temple and disposing of the same and alienating the same to any of the neighbours has injured the feelings of the members of the Hindu Community. This meeting therefore requests the Bombay Municipality to reconsider the matter, not to close or dispose of, or alienate to any person whatsoever any portion of the said passage, and not to interfere with the said temple properties or any portion thereof."

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the letter to forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. He hoped that the Commissioner would do justice to the Hindus.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded: He said it was the duty of the Municipality to see that no injustice was done to the Hindu community.

Dr. M. C. Javle hoped the Commissioner would try to exercise his own discretion and remain neutral and be fair to all parties.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they had sympathy with the religious sentiments of the Hindus but legal questions were involved and they should not discuss them when they were *sub judice*. The Commissioner had made a fair statement some time ago asking for the appointment of an arbitrator, to decide the question. It was very difficult for the Commissioner to make a report, but he thought the other party should accept the suggestion of the Commissioner for the appointment of an arbitrator, and then if their feelings were really hurt, they could come to the Corporation and they would give them up in favour of the Hindus.

The Commissioner said the property really belonged to the Corporation, and they had counsel's opinion on the subject. Since then new points had been raised, but Sir T. Strangman's would be of the same opinion in spite them. He had no desire to cause any trouble to the other party, and although he had written to the other side he had received no reply from them, except that a meeting was held a month afterwards. There could be no doubt that he had endeavoured his best to avoid all litigation and he agreed with Mr. Cowasji in all what he had said.

NO BELIEF IN ARBITRATION.

Mr. Kamdar said it was unnecessary to ask the Commissioner for his report after his explanation. The Commissioner was bound to look after the interests of the Corporation. But this temple was held in very great veneration by the Hindus, and if they were prepared to give up their rights even if the arbitrator's award was in their favour, could they not do a thing more gracefully without going to an arbitrator? He thought it was useless to go to an arbitrator, or even to ask the Commissioner for a report. He himself did not much believe in arbitration and he would much rather go to a court of law with his case. He thought they should ask a Committee to report on the matter, and be [illegible] an amendment accordingly.

The Commissioner said the Roads [illegible]ttee had already considered the questio[illegible] to a decision, and they must go to [illegible]tor in order to know their real le[illegible].

Mr. Kamdar said he had not [illegible] opinion even after the Commissio[illegible] nation. The feeling of Hindus [illegible] roused in this matter and it was only proper that the Corporation should reconsider the matter.

Mr Gulabchand Devchand seconded.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was unable to follow the previous speaker's arguments. The Hindu community which held the shrine in great veneration had not shown any willingness to pay for the property to the Corporation. The community was rich enough to pay for the property and they should pay for the land.

"FIGHT OUT IN COURT."

Dr. Sukhia said counsel's opinion was that the property belonged to the Corporation. The issue was whether the Corporation should make a gift of the land to the Hindu community. He did not agree with the course suggested by Mr. Cawasji. If they wanted to make a gift let them do it in a graceful way. The Corporation had a right of giving anything they desired, and the best course was for both the parties to fight out the case in a court of law and then the Corporation could make a gift of the land very gracefully. He thought the letter might be recorded, they should do nothing at present.

Closure was applied at this stage, and the original proposition was carried.

BUST OF MR. CADELL.

The Corporation considered the following letter from Mr. C. V. Mehta:—

"I have the honour to state that a general desire having been expressed by members of the Corporation and others that in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Corporation and to the City of Bombay by the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., during his six years' tenure of the office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay his bust be placed in the Municipal Hall, a circular was started for collecting subscriptions for the purpose of obtaining a marble bust of Mr. Cadell. A suitable bust prepared by Mr. G. K. Mahatre has now been obtained and, on behalf of all the subscribers to the fund, I have great pleasure in offering the bust to the Corporation for their acceptance and to express the hope that the Corporation will be pleased to assign it a suitable place in the Municipal Hall."

Dr. Sukhia moved that the bust be accepted, and that arrangement be made for placing it in the hall.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy seconded.

A PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

Mr. Kamdar complained that the Secretary had not given him the file of the subscribers although he had asked for it many times. He thought a principle was involved in this presentation of the bust by "admirers and friends" of Mr. Cadell. The friends and admirers had presented the bust, and unfortunately very dirty tricks had been revised in regard to the whole thing. One of the Corporators who was approached in the matt[illegible] had made strong remarks of disapproval, b[illegible] those remarks had been suppressed and n[illegible] shown to other subscribers. He thought th[illegible] rule was to have the busts of the Presidents only, but recently a very bad practice ha[illegible] been introduced and he asked whether they were a mutual admiration society. If the friends and admirers had given the bust to the Municipality, he must tell them that the hall was built from public funds and the friends and admirers had no right to use it for the busts of their idols. Mr. Cadell was one of the most reactionary Commissioners they had ever had. That was the general opinion of the public, although the friends and admirers might not think so. The public knew him very well as the "Rice Controller," and they knew that gentleman had a great horror for Indian shoes.

Dr. R. T. Nariman rose to a point of order and said the question before them was whether they should accept the bust or not.

The President allowed Mr. Kamdar to continue his remarks.

Mr. Kamdar, continuing, said he was sorry he was interrupted by an ardent admirer of Mr. Cadell. Mr. Cadell had not worked more than the pay he had received. Was it not his duty to do his work properly? Mr. Kamdar then mentioned an incident when an Indian gentleman was treated in a very shabby way by Mr. Cadell, and how he had given evidence in a court of law which was contradicted by his own records, only to spite the gentleman, who occupied a much higher position than Mr. Cadell. There was a proposition moved in the Corporation which almost amounted a vote of censure. It had been moved by Mr. Baptista and seconded by Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla because Mr. Cadell had flouted public opinion. It was not a very pleasant subject to deal with, but the friends and admirers of Mr. Cadel had brought that position upon themselves.

"A TEMPLE OF IDOLATORY"!

It was useless to flatter in these days. The Corporation hall was not going to be turned into a temple of idolatory. Was it a zoo or a museum that they should place so many busts? They were formerly placing the busts of their Presidents only, but this sort of abject flattery debased the very soul of man! He protested strongly against the hall being used as a museum for busts of such people, presented by their friends and admirers. He warned them that a Mahomed of Gazni would come and smash all the busts!

A "SHORT-TEMPERED" COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Mr. Kamdar did not happen to be a member of the Corporation when Mr. Cadell was the Commissioner, and if he had been there he would not have opposed the proposition. Sir Pherozeshah could not by any means be called a flatterer, but he had taken the trouble to arrange for a dinner to Mr. Cadell when he went on leave. Mr. Cadell had worked conscientiously for the city, although he was somewhat short-tempered. He protested against the language used by Mr. Kamdar in regard to Mr. Cadell with whom he had not worked.

Mr. Kamdar: I was a member of the public!

Mr. Cowasji thought it was inadvisable to criticise a man they did not know, and he hoped they would pass the proposition unanimously.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik agreed with Mr. Cowasji. Mr. Cadell always put his heart in his work. In accepting the bust the Corporation were honouring themselves and not honouring Mr. Cadell.

Dr. Sukhia said some gentlemen who had not paid their subscriptions should pay immediately. He then dwelt on the very many virtues of Mr. Cadell, and said he not only deserved a bust, but a public statue!

PROPOSITION PASSED.

The proposition was then put to vote and was declared to have been passed. Mr. Kamdar only voting against it, and 20 voting for it. Mr. Kamdar then asked for a poll and the result of it was that of the four members of the Corporation who had signed the requisition for the poll Mr. A. E. Fazla did not vote; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim voted for the motion, and Mr. Kamdar was the only voter against the proposition. Twenty-three voted for and one against and the proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

"PERSECUTION OF A MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TEACHER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You published in your issue of the 25th August, 1920, under the heading of "Persecution of a Municipal School Teacher", a letter over the signature of one "Zenabi, School Teacher", in which very serious allegations are made against Zohorabi, the Head Mistress of the Falkland Road Urdu Girls' School, and her brothers Rukmuddin and Kutbuddin and adopted brother Syed Usman, and also against Fatmabi, the Acting Head Mistress of the said Girls' School. Zenabi cites Moulvi Ahmedkhan, 1st assistant teacher of the Boys' School, as her witness. We, the undersigned, are the persons so charged or named in the said letter of Zenabi, excepting Zohorabi and Kutbuddin, who are on leave and out of Bombay. We all deny absolutely the allegations made in the said letter and say they have no foundation whatsoever. The Secretary, Schools Committee, has made personal enquiries in the matter and has satisfied himself of the truth of what we say.—Yours, etc.,

RUKNUDDIN,
SYED USMAN,
MOULVI AHMEDKHAN.
FATMABI.

Falkland Road,
Municipal Urdu School,
Khetwadi, P. O. No. 4,
Bombay, Aug. 31.

DYER'S BLOOD-MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leader of to-day has forcibly brought to the minds of the Indians, the utterly helpless and despairing condition of [illegible] citizens of this unhappy and downtrodden country. For, Sir, which civilized and constitutionally governed country would [illegible]tion a handsome annuity to an officer who had massacred and wounded thousands of her unarmed citizens including even children and boys in their teens, I leave for the conscience of our rulers to decide. This the man who is given £700 from the taxpayer's money to live a life of ease up to the time when he will be summoned to answer for his deeds before a higher tribunal where there is no racial bias. But meanwhile how helpless and slavish our position is to be seen when we are compelled to maintain the murderer of our brothers and sons. We have no representatives in the British Parliament and yet we are taxed and ruled without representation and if this is not autocracy, what in the name of goodness is it. We have borne every kind of so-called constitutional but really autocratic imperiousness with meekness and a smiling face, though aching heart. Tax us as you like but please do not misuse our money by pampering the murderer of our kinsfolk. Pay him out of your own pocket.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

Aug. 30.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The great love tragedy was on the boards last night at the Excelsior. There was a full house and they were provided with a rare treat by the Waring Coy.

Shakespeare requires consummate artists and weak spots in a cast are readily perceived. Last night however the principals proved their worth, though the lesser lights were somewhat weak.

The story is probably known to everyone and tells of the love of the son of a nobleman for the daughter of another though hatred between the two houses runs high. Romeo falls passionately in love with Juliet at a feast and dance given by Juliets father where he, with a friend, Benvolio, go disguised.

The two marry secretly but as the result of the ill-will he bears Romeo and his friends, Tybolt, nephew of Juliet's has a duel and kills Mercutio, a friend of Romeo's. Later, Romeo in turn kills Tybolt and in consequence is banished from Verona. In his absence Juliet's father wishes his daughter to accept and marry Count Paris whom he considers a desirable husband for his daughter. Juliet is greatly perturbed and seeks the advice of Friar Laurence who gives her a phial containing a draught that produces a death-like effect and suggests to her that by taking this just before the time appointed for her marriage to Paris she could circumvent her fathers plans. Juliet does this and is taken for dead. The news is brought to Romeo who hastens to verify the fact and takes with him a dose of poison should he find Juliet dead. He is greatly distressed at seeing her as he believes did and in his grief takes the poison.

Juliet however shortly recovers from the effects of the drug she had taken only to find her lover dead and completely overcome draws his knife and stabs herself.

The drug of the piece fell on Miss Jeannette Sherwin who gave a great rendering of Juliet. Mr. Waring very rightly gave Miss Sherwin the rest as essential to one taking this very trying part and the applause that greeted her efforts was evidence of the excellence of her performance. Mr. Waring as Romeo had an equally difficult role in Romeo and gave a very realistic exibition of the lover. Mr. Charles Quartermaine was only on for a short space but during his brief appearance and particularly in the murder scene where he was killed by Tybalt he showed what a great actor he really is. The piece will be staged again to-night.

The London New York cross rates on the 31st August and the 1st instant were 35[illegible] and 357 respectively.

Reserve Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1920.

THE SEVA SADAN.

MISS ENGINEER'S LECTURE.

"The Bombay Seva Sadan," was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday evening by Miss Bhikhaiji A. Engineer, at the Bombay Presidency Women's Council Hall, under the presidency of Lady Freeland.

The lecturer, after giving a brief account as to how Mr. B. M. Malabari founded the Seva Sadan and after giving a vivid picture of the sad lot of Hindoo widows, said:

Mr. Malabari's object in starting the Seva Sadan was to bring together ladies of different communities who wished to be helpful to their less fortunate sisters and to train these latter up so that they in their turn might be helpful to others. Hence the ideals of the Seva Sadan are that its members shall be united in heart and effort, though uniformity of creed is not a necessity and that each shall realise that life has been given as a sacred trust for service of others.

ACTIVITIES.

The chief work of Seva Sadan is the rendering of Social, Medical and Educational help to poor Indian women. The Society has now a local habitation of its own in Gamdevi and as of recent years the work has grown and developed to such an extent that the habitation is quite inadequate for its present wants, hence some departments of work have to be located in different localities of Bombay as at Sandhurst Road and Lamington Road. As most of the work is for the benefit of poor women and children, irrespective of caste or creed consideration, the instructions are necessarily free, as some would say, we carry education to the very doors of the poor.

We have free Educational and Industrial Classes, a Free Dispensary, Ashram (Training Homes), Marathi Normal and Home Classes. These former are for training teachers for Primary Schools. There was a long felt want for these classes in Bombay and we have been the first to institute the experiment which has so far met with success, in asmuch as we began with about half a dozen pupils and their number at present is nearly a hundred.

Sewing, Cutting, Cookery and Hosiery are being the chief industries taught. In connection with this we maintain a work room and the girls in all these departments are able to earn with about five hours work per day from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per month after a short training in the Sadan. Some of them have found employments in Municipal and private schools and are now earning from Rs. 45 to 60 per month. As for the quality of the work done, only those who have actually seen it can testify and we have a good number of such testimonials.

The object of all the training is to make these women self supporting by giving them the means of earning an honest livelihood without losing their sense of self-respect and at and the same time to educate and uplift them.

EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

In the Educational Classes instructions are given in English, Music (vocal) Drawing, Vernacular and elementary Arithmetic. In an old bungalow on the premises of the Society is the Home for the Homeless. It receives and maintains destitute women and children and trains them in some crafts useful to them in after life. Partly from want of accommodation and partly for lack of funds the number of inmates in the Home has to be restricted to thirty.

For the benefit of Middle class women also, we have special classes in Cookery. Cutting and Sewing, First Aid, Home Nursing and Hygiene, Music, Drawing and English.

Our Free Library is availed of by the pupils of the various classes mentioned above and by our workers and members.

I am sorry I quite forgot to mention our Home Classes, these are a sort of continuation classes for the benefit of grown up married Hindu women (Deccani) who on account of Social barriers cannot continue their studies at school. In these classes instructions are given in Marathi, Gita, English, Drawing, Elementary History, Geography and Arithmetic, Music, Cutting and Sewing, and First Aid. These classes were at first begun in the house of one of our workers who had kindly placed a room at our disposal with about four pupils who to-day number about seventy. These women do not have to earn for themselves but our object is to teach them to be useful in their homes. Altogether we have more than three hundred and fifty women taking advantage of our different classes

SIDE ACTIVITIES.

In addition to the work already mentioned the Society has good many side activities.

Some of the workers visit hospitals and other institutions for the relief of the poor and distribute sweets, fruits, flowers, clothes and other articles.

The feeding of poor and under fed school children is also taken up to a limited extent and 259 such children selected from five different schools are provided with light meals during recess hours.

Another feature of the Society's work is the provision made for the very poor women during the time of confinement. They are visited in their own homes and help in the shape of food, milk, clothing, etc., is given them.

A casual observer may be struck by the fact that the Society has undertaken a large number of activities than can be efficiently managed and fully developed by one Institution, but the idea of attracting for the Social work many voluntary lady workers of different aptitudes and tastes made it necessary that the activities should be carried on in various fields.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The satement of actual figures for work done last year is distributed among you hence I need not read it over again. I will only add that for all this work the management has to find about Rs. 22,000 for the annual expenditure, and our fixed income in barely Rs. 9,000 per year. Need I say that for the balance we have to depend upon voluntary contributions from the public who always respond to our appeal and the Annual Grant from the Trustees of the Wadia Charity Funds. Our classes fetch very little by way of income as, as I have already said, our main work being chiefly for the poor all the instructions are free or merely nominal fees are charged. Our Normal and Home Classes are recognised by the Educational Department and Grants received towards their expenses from the Bombay Municipality.

The lecturer then gave a brief summary of work done by the Seva Sadan during the year 1919-20.

The president in conclusion said that she would advise them to go and see that excellent institution. If they would go then they would be pleased to see the work done by the institution and Miss Engineer would be glad to show them everything.

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

SPORTING NEWS.

DERBYSHIRE PLATE.

ABBOT'S TRACE BEATS SPION KOP BY A SHORT HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 2.

In the race for the Derbyshire Plate over an eleven furlong course Abbot's Trace starting at four to one against beat Spion Kop four to one by a short head. These two were the only runners. Both carried 9 stone 12 pounds.

FIRST BIG MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The following are Handicaps for Saturday's Racing at Poona:—

THE ARAB PONY DERBY. Distance furlongs.

Summerton 8/10, Peshwa 8/7, Chrysanthemum 8/7, Ruddigore 8/7, Second String 8/7, Bayonet 8/7, Taj 8/3, Grey Grenard 8/3, Financier 8/3, Ornate 8/3, Tiger 8/3, Nasseebdar 8/3, Andolis 8/3, Dublin 8/3, Sammy 8/3, Vershan 7/13, Coronation 7/13, Aladdin 7/13 Rare Find 7/13, Nevermind 7/13, America 7-13, The Grafter 7/11, Beadmaker 7/9 Gay Peter 7/9, Marauder 7/9, Arril 7/9, Crescent 7/9, Unity 7/9, Waterloo 7/9, Thesra 7/9; Peaceday 7/9, Centry 7/5, Last Day 7/5, Nasaralla 7/5, Arthur 7/5 Muktar 7/5, Towfik 7/3, Hupmobile 7/1, Karam 7/1, White Rose 7/1, Ayala 6/11, Pilot 6/11.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Collingwood 9/8, Krushan 8/12, Dictate 8/9, Union Jack 8/9, Tipperary 8/9, Mandil 8/8, Dewlat 8/5, Zuheir 8/5 Kavid 8/5 Shahzada 8/5, Jawad 8/2, Paladin 8/1, Durban 8/1, Dartmoor 8/1, Karikata 7/13, Domineer 7/12.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

First Flier 9/7, Roubaix 9/7, Oros 9/0, Night Watch 9/0, Dersingham 9/0, Ardvreck 9/0, Senparisons 9/0, Mademoiselle Foch 8/00, Gadtuna 8/10.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Millmount 9/13, Nouibutweel 8/8, Brioche 8/8, Mademoiselle Foch 8/4, Gadtuna 8/4, Double or Quits 8/4, Ensay 8/4, Southwell 8/4, Sandra 9/4 Polycasta 8/4, Lady Chargeful 8/4, On Leave 8/4, Christmas Holiday 8/4, Quite Dark 8/4, Baby Blake 7/13, Cerago 7/13, Murmansk 7/12, Mossley 7/7.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 1 furlongs.

Tit Bits 9/0, Mechanic 8/12, Taj 8/8, Tiger 8/7, Dublin 8-5, Golshan 7-13 Gre Renard 7-10 Diamond King 7/8, Battleaxe 7/8, Beadmaker 7/7, Nadji 7/4, Chrysanthemum 7/3, Bayonet 7/0.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Decorum 9/8, Flotelle 9/4, Lady Myra 9/0, Sugarey Sam 8/10, Gentle Saxon 8/6, Lemon 8/5, Fugle Lady 8/4, Maiden Palm 8/4, Birthday Clothes 8/3, Japanese Pine 8/0, Quarterly 7/13, Trecidella 7/10, Adelaide II 7/6, Discarded 7/6 Gunda 7/5 Ben Gill 7/5, Loch D. 7/3, Two Gates 7/0, Kib Grey Leg 6/12.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Christmas Holiday 9/8; Mametz 9/3, Checkmate 8/13, Radius 8/11, Genevieve 8/5, Millmount 8/5, Royal Ambition 8/4 Love Glass 8/2, Lucky 7/13, Rueful 7/9, Laodicea 7/8, Belle Chance 7/8, Bright Bird 7/6, Substance 7/6, Beggar Prince 7/5, White Simon 7/4 7/4, Kalcolah 7/4, Saunterer 7/0, Partial Eclipse 6/12.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

We Two 9/5, Antic 9/2, Dori 8/12, Baby Blake 8/10, Anthracite 8/7, On Leave 8/6, Bucko 8/5, Penny Pie 8/3, Royal Band 8/1, Crushed Glass 8/0, Cyanite 8/0, Gipsy's Advice 7/10, Zefus 7/9, Archer 7/8, Footman 7/7, Firpo 7/1, Claim A. 7/2, Ensay 7/0, Rose Grison 6/12.

CRICKET MATCH AT AKALKOTE.

A cricket match was played between the Fateshing Cricket Club of Akkalkot and the Bijapur Young Cricketers' Club on the former's ground at Akkalkot on 27th, 28th, 29th of the last month.

The F. C. C. having won the toss, went in for batting. It scored 132 runs in the 1st innings and the B. Y. C. C. answered by a total of 127. In the second innings, the Akkalkot players played steadily and were ultra-cautious. They never took chance; consequently their game was very tedious. However, with all the excess of caution they could not put up more than 125, thus leaving a margin of 130.

The task before the Bijapur players was not a difficult one and they played quite confidently. The first two players, Messrs. Jambgi and Narsapur played vigorously and raised up score to 51. The third player, Mr. Nadkarni S. N., was disposed of very soon. Then Mr. Ayengar N. C. appeared on the field and no sooner did he came he began to his all around. It was he who helped by Mr. Konnur's stylish and steady batting, made up the score. Thus the match ended in a hollow defeat of the F. C. C. by 7 wickets and 2 runs.

The following is the result of the allotment of sterling telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000, offered for sale on Thursday the 2nd September:—

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £71,375,000 Elsewhere £55,050,000, Total £126,425,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £565,000, Elsewhere £435,000, Total 1,000,000.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, September 3, 1920.

DEFAMING INDIANS.

An important publication pertaining to the cotton industry of India has recently been issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. It is a report submitted to the Federation by its Secretary, Mr. Arus S. Pearse, on his third visit of investigation into the conditions of the industry in India, extending from October 1913 to February 1914. Though the report was submitted in 1915, its publication was delayed on account of the war. Every one interested in the Indian cotton industry, both in its agricultural and commercial aspects, would do well to go through the report, which is a mine of useful information pertaining to everything connected with the industry. Though the statistics and other particulars necessarily stop short of the year 1913, on the whole, the report will be found to be a valuable and more or less reliable guide. At the same time we regret to see that this important publication is disfigured by some serious blemishes, for which the personal predilections of the author appear to be wholly responsible. A very strong anti-Indian bias is allowed by the writer to prompt him to make allegations and generalisations about Indians—allegations and generalisations which are of an entirely reprehensible character. These reckless statements should not have been allowed to disfigure a report of this kind and they must be withdrawn at the earliest opportunity. The statements are calculated to blacken the character of Indians in the eyes of the world, since the reprt is intended to be circulated in all countries. Mr. Pearse tells his readers that it was his third visit to India and yet he does not hesitate to abuse the hospitality of Indians in a most offensive way. Probably the fact that, as the writer himself says, "at every stopping-place I was met by one or more officials of the Government," and "accompanied by these gentlemen" he conducted his investigations, explains his extraordinary apotheosis of the European official in India and a corresponding belittlement of Indian talent and character.

Here are some characteristic remarks figuring in the earlier portion of the report, which is devoted to a description of the general geographical and administrative conditions of the country:

> "It is astonishing how few are the places occupied by Britishers in the administration of British rule in India. The Indian Civil Service Officials, with many of whom I had the pleasure of coming into close contact, are a body of men of exceptional ability and versatility. After a journey through India one cannot help but have the greatest admiration for that small body of men who administer that vast stretch of country and control so large a population under difficulties which the average European cannot imagine."

Mr. Pearse is welcome to his admiration of the "heaven-born" Service, but when he proceeds to declare, in the next sentence, that "the Indian political agitator may complain that Indians do not receive a fair share in the distribution of posts in the Government offices, but these complaints are absolutely unfounded," he is trenching on debatable ground. To go no further, Mr. Pearse himself has pointed out in a preceding page that out of a total strength of about 1,300 members of the Indian Civil Service only about 60 or 70 are Indians and that during the preceding decade only 24 Indians had entered the service through the competitive examinations. And yet he tells the world that the complaint of the Indian "political agitator" that his countrymen do not receive a fair share of the administrative posts is "absolutely unfounded!" High testimony to the Service—from Sir B. Fuller, of all persons!—is quoted by Mr. Pearse, but there is a remark of this officer which aptly hits off the situation. Sir B. Fuller confesses, in the paragraph quoted by Mr. Pearse, that "the chief defect of the service has been a jealousy of its privileges." Among these "privileges," the most lucrative and the highest posts in the country are no doubt to be particularly included. Mr. Pearse proceeds to assure his readers that "the Indian Civil Service treats the Indians with all consideration." The history of the last two years will amply bear out the truth of this statement! It appears that a deputation of the International Cotton Federation, which waited upon the Secretary of State, was told by the latter that "the European is too expensive material to be employed on a large scale." Mr. Pearse, on the other hand, is anxious to assure us that the European is a "considerably less expensive" article than the Indian, "seeing that his education does not cost anything to the Government of India." But does the European come to India to permanently settle down in this country and contribute to its enrichment as does a native of the soil? Mr. Pearse goes on to dwell on the "lack of originality" among Indian students and yet in the same breath he points to the rueful fact that in 1911-12 the Government of India spent on the Department of Agriculture the insignificant sum of £215,667—which gives an outlay of £1 per thousand of the population on agriculture, compared with £46 per thousand of the United Kingdom, £92.5 of Queensland, £86.5 of Australia, £62.5 of Prussia, a little over £36 of the United States and Canada and £27 of France and Hungary.

Objectionable as some of the above statements of Mr. Pearse are, they are not half so offensive as those which are found scattered in the remaining chapters of the report. Writing about "Takavi" and the indebtedness of the ryot, Mr. Pearse says:

> "The main reason for the preference shown to money-lenders is that the ryot, who cannot read or write, is forced into paying secret commissions to native Indian officials when receiving Takavi. I had several cases of this kind brought to my notice, and every European official in India is aware of the practice. *It is a common saying that an Indian never handles any money without securing some of it for himself, and the excuse 'it is the custom,' which is so frequently heard in India, is the only explanation offered.*"

Later on, in the same paragraph, Mr. Pearse observes: "In short, the taking of bribes is quite general. One European official told me that when distributing money during the famines he had to handle the cash himself, as he found it quite impossible to entrust this work to lower officials." Indians must protest emphatically against these reckless and mendacious generalisations. It is an abominable lie to state that either the "masses" or the educated classes of this country are addicted to bribery in a greater degree than those of any other civilized country. It is impossible to believe that the officials who chaperoned Mr. Pearse throughout his tour could have taught him to take so monstrously distorted a view of things Indian as he betrays here and there in his report. In another place Mr. Pearse writes:

> "The character of the Indian is decidedly peculiar. Although he may have been found out in some underhand dealing nine times, he still speculates, trusting that the tenth time his fraud will not be detected. Even Indian gentlemen with whom I discussed this matter agree that the gambling instinct in the Indian has no parallel, and that it is difficult to persuade him to go straight."

Is the "gambling instinct" less manifest on the gaming tables, race courses, in the money markets and stock exchanges of the West? Is "cotton gambling" unknown in England and America? That Mr. Pearse betrays a lamentable ignorance of the true state of things as well as a perverse mentality and consequently is led to take a wholly distorted view of even simple phenomena, will be apparent from his discovering something sinister in the familiar Indian practice of striking bargains. He writes: "The Indians have a peculiar system of communicating the prices secretly to each other: they shake hands under a shawl and by the pressure of the thumb on the knuckles they indicate the prices." He adds that "in this manner large business was done recently" and that the system is "dying out." So much for Mr. Pearse's "knowledge" of Indian manners and customs! There are several other misstatements and perversions of truth in the report, which considerably mar the value of the publication. We hope when Mr. Pearse comes again to India, as, it appears, he proposes to do shortly, he will be able to see things in India for himself and not through the tinted glasses either of obliging official or any other interested persons.

Notes of the Day.

The Polish Situation.

The sudden enthusiasm of the Allies for peace in Eastern Europe seems to have oozed out altogether. The attitude of the Allies depends a good deal on the fortunes of war. So long as Poland is successful, they have nothing to say, whatever be its wanton aggressiveness. But directly the tide of war goes against it, they are eager to intervene. It is futile to argue that the Allies are unable to control Poland which is their own creation. The recent escape by a hair's breadth does not seem to have taught any lesson to Poland. For the present both sides are resting after the recent exhausting death grip and soon the game will be started again unless the Allies take some decisive action. The Minsk Conference seems to have been to all purposes abandoned and there is a talk of meeting at Riga with the permission of the Latvian Government. If Poland and Russia were left to themselves, peace would not be distant. But it is the action of the Allies to whom anything comes in handy against Russia—Mr. Churchill would go so far as even to set the Germans against Russia—that is interfering with the Russian settlement. But how long is this game to go on? Is England incapable of any independent action in the matter?

Anglo-French Policy.

M. Poincaré holds forth in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" the view that it would be suicidal for either France or Britain to take isolated initiative. He advocates a joint European policy and says that the time for splendid isolation is past. A joint European policy is impossible unless there is real agreement. On very many questions the views of France differ widely from those held by England. The frantic efforts made on both sides to patch up a truce and pretend that nothing serious has happened, show that the Entente is becoming more and more fragile day by day. Even in the case of Poland, referred to by M. Poincaré, France took isolated action, in order to have a big Poland to compensate her for the defection of Russia. It is useless to conceal the fact that Britain does not agree with the policy of France and it is idle to expect a joint policy without agreement. France has not even waited to consult Britain. In Frankfurt she took isolated action and despatched troops on her own initiative. In the case of Russia, she went to the length of recognising Wrangel. Her idea is that once she takes decisive action, Britain is bound to follow, however ungrudgingly. But she will find herself very much mistaken. Britain is anxious to preserve the Entente, but if the Entente involves total abandonment of freedom of action, it should prefer its liberty to Entente.

The Big Navy.

As a naval power Germany has practically disappeared, but there is already another competitor in the field aiming at world primacy, the United States. It is strange that the U. S., so anxious to establish peace in the world and preserve it, should enter the mad race for armaments, always a dangerous cause of war. Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the U. S. Navy, disclosed the naval programme of the country at Charleston and said that eighteen dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers with a dozen other powerful ships were under construction, giving the U. S. world-primacy. The excuse given by Mr. Daniels that a naval holiday was not possible as the Treaty of Versailles had not been ratified by the United States, is simply absurd. There would have been some meaning in it if the ex-enemy Powers had retained their navy. With whom then is the United States competing? With her Allies? Was it not possible for the U. S. to arrive at an understanding with the Allies to keep down the naval programme and abandon the idea of any additions? And who is responsible for the delay in the ratification of the treaty of peace? Nothing comes in the way, but the desire of U. S. to be the first naval Power in the world. And will Britain who has occupied this proud position for centuries keep quiet? And so the race goes on. From the beginning of the world, people have talked of peace and prepared for war. The loudest talker recently was the United States. It is not, therefore, surprising that the U. S. will soon construct the biggest navy in the world, that is, if Britain is willing to accept the second place.

Sir George Lloyd at the Engineering College.

Sir George Lloyd was recently at the Poona Engineering College gathering where he said: "I think there is no doubt whatsoever that Mr. Cree-Brown is fully justified in claiming for his college the position of the second Engineering College in India. This is a matter we have to redress and make it the first Engineering College in India." There would be cordial approval of this worthy ambition and happily Sir George occupies the position and has the power to put his ideas into practice. We are not unaware of the financial difficulties. We know the necessity for caution and we fully realise the wisdom of a good beginning. But all things said and done, Sir George Lloyd will excuse us if we refuse to believe that he cannot do a thing, if he means to do it. For whom indeed are the financial difficulties? For those who do not want to take any action. As Sir George himself made it clear in his speech at the Engineering College, it is the duty of Government to get round financial difficulties and that is exactly what his critics have urged. There is no question of the sincerity or insincerity of Government. Government may be quite sincere but in these matters, mere intentions are not worth much. As there has been considerable difference between promise and performance in the past, the public have ceased to believe in mere words. But happily it rests entirely with Government to disprove the general impression and nothing would be more welcome if promises were followed by speedy performances. Sir George Lloyd assures us that Government are fully alive to the importance of technical education and engineering and they hope to show in a concrete manner what they wish to do for them. All that we can say is, we shall anxiously wait for the concrete proof and there is not the slightest doubt that when that is given, it will be most enthusiastically welcomed.

"A School Teacher's Complaint."

We published the other day copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Municipal Schools Committee, the President, Municipal Corporation, and the Commissioner of Police, by Miss Zenab Bi, a school teacher. In publishing the letter we stated that while it was impossible for us to pronounce any opinion as to the truth of the serious allegations of persecution contained in the letter of Miss Zenab Bi, we hoped that the Schools Committee would institute an immediate and thorough inquiry into the affair and also call for a report from the Superintendent of the Schools. The only object which prompted us in drawing public attention to the matter, was to see that all the protection that the unfortunate girl prayed for, was afforded to her. How have the President of the Corporation of this enlightened City and the Secretary of the Schools Committee responded to the appeal of the school teacher? We have yet to know what the former has done. As to the latter, if the writers of the letter on the subject, which we publish elsewhere, state the facts as they are, he seems to have personally enquired into the matter and satisfied himself that the allegations made by Miss Zenab Bi are entirely without foundation.

Need of an Enquiry.

Whether the allegations are true or not, it appears that the Secretary of the Schools Committee has made up his mind about them, for Miss Zenab Bi has been discharged from service. It is noteworthy, however, that no reason has been assigned for the step, except the fact that owing to the reduction in the number of students in the school, the provisional appointment of an assistant teacher which Miss Zenab Bi held has been abolished! We may add for the information of the public as well as the Schools Committee that Miss Zenab Bi has been holding the "provisional" appointment since January, 1919, and that, so far as we are informed, before she was actually dismissed, that is, on August 31, she had been transferred to another school. We ask the members of the Schools Committee if this is the treatment which a responsible body should accord to a helpless girl who sought their protection—without instituting any independent inquiry and without hearing what she herself had to say? We assure them that this is not the first complaint of its kind—though it is an exceptionally serious one—that has been brought to our notice. We trust the Schools Committee will make a thorough and impartial enquiry into the matter. The enquiry to be satisfactory must not be conducted departmentally. In this connection it is pertinent to ask why, having regard to the large number of women teachers employed in the City, the Schools Committee has not yet seen fit to appoint women as Superintendents of Girls' Schools and Classes?

What They Think.

The following is from the "Baghdad Times":—

OBITUARY.

Bombay, August 1st.

Mr. B. G. Tilak died shortly after midnight.

The late Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who has succumbed to an attack of fever, is noted for his extremist campaign in India, and in 1907 was on trial in Bombay for sedition. He was then sentenced to deportation to the Andamans, but was released before the termination of his sentence. A Dekhani Brahmin of education, he continued to uphold the Extremist cause subsequent to his release from prison. By the less stable element he was held to be a patriot, and, at the time of his trial in Bombay, riots occurred which had to be quelled by force. He was like most Hindus, fond of litigation, and not long ago, took a case up on appeal as far as the Privy Council.

This is the sort of stuff which the official Press in Baghdad provides for its readers. "Mespot", whose inhabitants British statesmen are anxious to "civilize."

The Auction-System.

It is unquestionable that the auction-system has introduced a spirit of reckless gambling and it is not surprising that Government have had to re-auction some of the shops. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Kamat elicited from Government the fact that there was a loss of about three lakhs, in the re-sale of shops. It is satisfying to note that Government have left it to the incoming Minister to settle whether the auction-system should be persisted in or whether the fixed-fee system should be revived. We are not much in doubt as to what policy he would or he ought to follow. There is no doubt that the auction-system has brought more money to Government, but at a great cost to the morals of the country. Whatever the shopkeepers have paid to Government they naturally screw out from the consumer and we are not aware of any special improvements in the Excise Administration we were promised as a result of the auction-system. An early return to the fixed-fee system seems necessary. Meanwhile, what of prohibition?

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS TO HELP GOVT.

"DAILY NEWS'" STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

The "Daily News" announces that the Government has provisionally accepted the offers of Ulster Volunteers to assist in controlling the situation in Belfast. The paper declares that there are insufficient troops in the country to deal with the trouble which is expected to follow if the Lord Mayor of Cork dies.

AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Seven persons were killed in Belfast yesterday. Sinn Feiners in Dublin raided the headquarters of the Air Force and secured a number of secret military documents and revolvers. All buildings at the Brow Head Cork coastguard station, including the war signal station were destroyed by bombs and fire last night.

BELFAST RIOTS.

35 INCENDIARY FIRES IN A DAY.

SIR E. CARSON'S OFFER OF ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The "Daily Chronicle" learns that Sir Edward Carson's announcement regarding an important statement to be expected on Friday relates to the offer to mobilise the Ulster volunteers to restore order and release the troops for service elsewhere.

There were altogether 35 incendiary fires in Belfast yesterday making 170 in the week. The firemen are exhausted.

Fighting continued yesterday afternoon despite frequent machinegunning by the troops entrenched in the streets.

EX-ENEMY VESSELS ALLOTTED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD INCHCAPE UNDERTAKES THEIR DISPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 2.

Lord Inchcape on behalf of the Reparation Commission has undertaken the disposal to the British shipowners of the ex-enemy shipping allotted to Great Britain two million tons of which consisting of 24 passenger vessels and 106 cargo ships have been surrendered.

FATHER JERGER ARRIVES AT PLYMOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 2.

Father Jerger, the German priest, who, was deported from Australia, has arrived at Plymouth.

TERMS OF COMMAND OF LIEUT-COLONELS.

TO BE REDUCED BY ONE YEAR FROM NEXT JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 2.

The Army Council has decided to reduce the terms of command of the Lieut.-Colonels of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Army Service Corps from five years to four years as from January 1st next.

SIR PHILIP SASSOON.

TO COME TO INDIA IN OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 2.

It is reported that Sir Philip Sassoon will go to India in an official capacity when the new Viceroy is appointed.

NEW INVENTION FOR TRAINS.

SCARAB OIL-BURNING SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Sept. 3.

A three hundred ton trainmade a demonstration run from Euston to Birmingham by the North Western express engine fitted with the scarab oil-burning system invented by Colonel F. E. Macdonald, who devised and applied it when on active service in Mesopotamia. A large number of distinguished engineers travelled in the train including Colonel MacDonald. The scarab burner affords great economies compared with the use of coal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Monsoon has extended to the centre of the Peninsula. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, local in Lower Burma, north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, east of the United Provinces, North Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and South Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches; Myitkyina one, Cox's Bazar and Bogra four; Narayanganj one and a half; Naya Dumka and Gorakhpur two; Chakrata one and a half; Simla three; Murree three-quarters; Rawalpindi, Parachinar, Hyderabad, Deccan half; Trichinopoly one; Cuddapah three.

Forecast:—Extension to Punjab and in Northern Burma.

MINERS' CLAIMS.

HELD REASONABLE BY TRIPLE ALLANCE.

RESOLUTION PASSED IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

The meeting of the Triple Alliance afte hearing Mr. Smillie passed a resolution declaring that the Alliance was unanimously of the opinion that the miners' claims were reasonable and just and that they should be conceded forthwith.

The conference is reassembling to-morrow to consider its further policy. It is understood that this resolution was fully anticipated and by no means blocks the way to further negotiations for an ultimate peaceful settlement.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO BE IN CONTINUOUS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 2.

The Triple Alliance further considered the miners' position this morning and decided to authorise the Sub-Committee of the Alliance to remain in continuous session with power to convene further meeting of the full body as circumstances may direct after the policy of the miners has been finally declared at the miners' Conference to-morrow.

TEA PACKAGES HELD UP IN LONDON DOCKS, ETC.

COMPLAINT OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m. Sept. 2.

The correspondent of "The Times" draws attention to the anomaly that thousands of packages of India, Ceylon and China tea which arrived months ago direct from the countries' of production are now lying in the sheds at the London Docks, Shadwell Fishmarket, Leith, Greenock, Swansea and elsewhere, while a quantity of common tea which has only just arrived from Russian Siberia possibly belonging to alien firms is already in the London bonded warehouse. The correspondent understands that the preference is due to the Government instructions and dwells on the hardships to the British merchants and importers who, in many cases, have paid for and have sold the shipments.

JOINT ACTION BY TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A NEEDLESS ALARM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Sept. 3.

Although the "Evening News" declares that mediation has been rejected and that the railwaymen and transport workers to-day decided to strike with the miners in the event of the latter's striking, it may be pointed out that these alarms are likely to be recurrent during the next few days. They will really be due to the Triple Alliance manoeuvring for a strategical position. Neither the transport workers nor the railwaymen according to their constitutions can be called out at a moment's notice. The transport workers comprising mainly the dockers who are most hostile to going to extremes must hold a ballot before striking, while the railwaymen must refer the question to a delegates' conference. Both would cause at least ten days delay.

Meanwhile, official circles do not regard the situation as sufficiently critical for the Premier to curtail his holiday.

RICE DECONTROLLED.

LOWERING OF PRICES BY BURMA COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 2.

Rice has been decontrolled but it is not anticipated that the price will be consequently raised. On the contrary a leading rice-broker said that the selling price would be still controlled as the Burma Commission was maintaining the lower possible price for exportation. The Commission a fortnight ago lowered the figure from 48-6 per hundred weight landed in London to 36/6

The opinion is expressed that rice will be cheaper than the maximum retail price of seven pence per pound unpolished and eight pence polished now permitted.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

Last night at Nishatganj near the paper mills a two-headed child was born to a Pasi (sic) woman. The freak which had also four legs and four arms died immediately after birth. The mother survives, but is suffering from fever. News of this freak of nature attracted large crowds.

SERIOUS LABOUR SITUATION IN MILAN.

300 FACTORIES HELD BY METAL WORKERS.

OWNERS AND DIRECTORS HELD AS HOSTAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 2.

Milan.—The Metal workers in the Milan district as a protest against the lockout have seized three hundred factories in Lombardy and have hoisted Red flags over them. The owners and the directors have either been ejected or are being held as hosages. The workers remain in possession accumulating the seige supplies.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN FROM U. S.

PAYMENT OF FRANCIE'S SHARE PROGRESSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 2.

New York.—It is announced that arrangements for the payment of France's share of the Anglo-French loan progressing satisfactorily but important details remain to be adjusted.

SEQUEL TO BRESLAU INCIDENT.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 2

BERLIN.—The French Ambassador ha communicated to the German Foreig Minister the French Government's demands with regard to the Breslau incident, namely restoration of the French Consulate by th German Government, indemnity of a hundre thousand francs punishment of the respon sible parties and ceremonial reopening of th Consulate. Moreover punishment is demanded of the commander of the Reichswehr company, who was responsible for the hostile manifestation against the French Embassy in Berlin. The French Government points out that unless the German Government formally disavows the responsibility and energetically punishes the guilty parties an intolerable situation, under which the anti-French attacks recur, will grow daily worse.

FRANCO-BELGIAN MILITARY CONVENTION.

ITS PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 2.

BRUSSELS.—The new Franco-Belgian military convention has bee approved by both the Governments and will be ratified in a few days. The Convention lays down the role to be assigned to Antwerp in the event of a new invasion. It provides for the direction of retreat of the Belgian army in the event of the first defensive battle not checking the invasion.

Arrangements are also made for different concentration of the Belgian forces from that in 1914. The Convention, in no way encroaches on the prerogative of the Parliaments of the two countries and limits itself to providing for the eventuality of a German attack.

CONGRESS ACCOMMODATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Eight thousand seats are said to have been provided for in the pandal. Thirty-six houses have been hired by the Committee in Calcutta at great difficulty between Cossipore and Tollygunj—that is the north and south ends of Calcutta. Lala Lajput Rai, the President-elect, will put up with his party at the Sangit Samaj building in Cornwallis Street near the Brahmo Samaj. The Sangit Somaj is a Bengali institution for the advance of music. The Marwaree community who are warm admirers of Mahatma Gandhi, have set apart three houses in Burra Bazar for the accommodation of himself and his enormous retinue. The skies have suddenly become cloudy this afternoon, portending rain.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Fahkor Saheb of Morvi at Government House on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of Lt. Col. Hyslop and Officrs of the Argyll ads Sutherland Highlanders at a dinner at their mess, on Tuesday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Major Ralph Glyn, M.P., Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon. J. H. P. Verney and Lieut: K. H. Grant, Aidies-de-Camp left Poona by a special train for Bombay on Thursday evening *en route* to Surat.

EASTERN GALICIA.

GREATER PART LIBERATED FROM BOLSHEVIKS.

UKRAINIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

WARSAW.—A Polish communiqué states that the combined advance of the Poles and the Ukrainians has already liberated the greater part of Eastern Galicia from Bolshevik occupation. The Poles have occupied the whole left bank of the Dniester.

The Ukrainian offensive crossing th Dniester south of Buczacz is developing successfully compelling the Bolshevik detachments to retreat to avoid encirclement.

POLES ATTACK LITHUANIAN TROOPS.

SUWALKI OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 2.

The Lithuanian official circles in London learn from Kovno that the Poles have attacked the Lithuanian troops near the Augustovo Canal causing grave casualties. The Poles occupied Suwalki and are advancing on the Soknai.

OIL SUPPLIES IN ASIA MINOR

BRITISH ASSURANCE NOT TO FAVOUR ANY GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 2.

NEW YORK.—The British Government's reply to the note requesting information regarding the reported Anglo-French policy concerning the oil supplies in Asia Minor has been badly mutilated in transmission but it is believed to convey the assurance that Britain proposes to administer her trust without favouring any government.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S PROCLAMATION.

"HATE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal, has issued proclamation to his followers urging them t hate the British and the French and to respect "sacred Turco-Russian-German alliance of 1920". He declares that Bolshevism, which is so worthy of respect, holds out helping hand and the unconquered German is likewise ready to help.

BALFOUR-GOSCH EN WEDDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 2.

The Duchess of Argyll and a most fashionable company attended the wedding of Lieut. Col. Balfour, the Military Governor of Bagdad and the Honourable Phyllis Goschen at Flimwell.

NON-COOPERETION IN CEYLON

HOW TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 2.

The "Morning Leader" to-day, suggests the lines on which Non-Cooperation should be carried out in the Island with a view to frustrate the Milner Reforms. It says:

"When the Governer comes back with his reforms and asks us to join him in devising ways and means to put them into operation, we should decline to sit on any commission or offer any advice or help in framing details. Let Government do that. Then we ask all the Ceylonese members in the present Council to vote in a body against any ordinance intended to bring the Reforms into operation. Then, when Government officials start compiling registers of voters we counsel every man in the country to decline to give any information or to allow his name to be placed on the registers. If Government, nevertheless, registers let every man decline to use the vote or go to the poll or join in any election."

However, if there are found people willing to stand for election, the journal would suggest to people in each electorate to combine to prevent the election of such a man by nominating somebody else on the register, who is, in fact, unfit and incompetent. Still if the aforesaid candidate continues his candidature then the whole electorate must go to the poll and vote for the unfit man, simply to keep the other man out.

GURKHA AS A SOLDIER.

APPEAL FOR A HOSTEL AT GORAKHPUR.

SUPPORT BY THE "MORNING POST"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m. Sept. 2.

General Sir A. Martin, Colonel R. K. Ridgeway and Colonel G. Hawkes, all formerly officers in the Gurkha Rifles have written to the "Morning Post" inviting subscriptions to the proposed Gurkha Hostel Cenotaph at Gorakhpur, Darjeeling. The "Morning Post" in the course of a leader supporting the appeal recalls the Gurkhas services from the time of the siege of Delhi and in accelerating the stamping out of the great mutiny. The paper says that the associations and loyal friendship then cemented have never been disturbed. The policy of Nepal remains one of aloofness but the essential concord between the two Governments has always been growing closer. The Indian Army has always been very glad to take the Gurkha recruits who are in every way admirable soldiers, proverbially courageous, devoted to their officers, amenable to discipline, hardy, temperate and cheerful in all circumstances.

"The Morning Post" recalls the disproportionately generous number of the Gurkha battalions before the war. The Nepal Government might well have thought that it had done enough when so many of its men went abroad to fight and fall under the British Flag but this was not the view of our good friend the Maharajah Sir Chandra Shamsherejung who placed ten thopsand men at the British disposal to garrison the vacant cantonments in northern India. They subsequently participated in service against the Afghans, the Waziris etcetera.

The paper says that nothing can be happier than personal relations between the Gurkhas and their British officers. Th latter refuse to believe that any soldier in the world is an equal of Gurkha and if there be any defect in the Gurkha it is that he is so much attached to his officer that he is lost when under a strange leader as must often happen during the war. The Napalese during last five years have fought in many lands and have shed their blood as manfully and as willingly as any subjects of the Empire. The paper is sure that the British public will see that the modest proposal for a memorial will not fall through.

FIGHTING IN CASPIAN REGION

"THE TIMES'" DEMAND FOR STATEMENT OF BRITISH-PERSIAN POLICY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m. Sept. 2.

"The Times" referring to the fighting in the Caspian region says it is time for a clear and frank explanation of our Persian policy because the Government promises with regard to Mesopotamia will not carry much conviction until its intentions are known with regard to Persia. "The Times" contends that if the Government intend to give Persia more military support in the present circumstances then the military occupation of Mesopotamia may have to be continued indefinitely. The paper points out that we are withdrawing from Meshed and northwest Persia. The Government cannot have it both ways and evacuate one corner and keep force in the field in another.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE OVER ENTIELI.

POLITICAL OFFICER AT SHATRA RESCUED BY AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m. Sept. 2.

"The Times'" correspondent with the headquarters of the North Persian force says that the British aeroplanes effected reconnaissance over Entieli and bombed the shipping in the harbour. The correspondent mentions that a political officer at Shatra north of Nasiriyeh, has been rescued by aeroplane.

AMALGAMATION OF OIL INTERESTS.

THE EQUATORIAL OIL CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 2.

An important new company called the Equatorial Oil Corporation will shortly be registered at Somerset House amalgamating oil interests of the D'Arcy Exploration Company the Scottish American Oil Company, the National Mining Corporation and the Mexican Corporation. The D'Arcy Exploration Company is a subsidiary company of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

PRFSIDENT ELECT'S JOURNEY:

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION EVERYWHERE.

CALCUTTA'S WELCOME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The President-elect and party left Lahore on Tuesday afternoon by the Calcutta-Punjab mail. The party included Bhai Parmanand, Chaudhri Rambhuj Dutt, Maulana Habib, Professor Ruchiram Bakshi Tekchand and other Lahore leaders. It was joined, on the way, by Mr. Dunichand and others. It was accompanied by a band of twenty-five Congress Volunteers from Rawalpindi. Owing to the inability to get a special train, several delegates and visitors to the Congress either left by earlier trains or postponed their departure to the next day, when Lala Harkishen Lall and Chaudhrani Sarala Devi were also expected to leave Lahore. There was a very enthusiastic demonstration before the train steamed out of the platform, amid shouts of "Bande Mataram" "Lala Lajpatrai Ki Jai," "Bhai Purmanand Ki Jai," and such like demonstrations, more or less of a similar nature were witnessed at every important stop, till past mid-night. At most places crowds assembled with mulli-coloured flags and banners and among other cries was to be hard "Non-Co-operation Ki Jai." At Cawnpore again, there was a big demonstration and the Lalaji had to deliver a short speech to an audience of several hundreds squatted on the platform in front of his carriage,—a performance which had to be repeated at Moghal Serai. Throughout the journey people showered flowers on the President-elect and served the party with food and light refreshments. At Arrah the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru joined the party and another enthusiastic demonstration took place here. Messrs. Fuzlul Haq and C. R. Das were also present at the station. The former performed the "arti" ceremony of Lala Lajpatrai.

RECEPTION AT HOWRAH.

When the party arrived at Lilua it was met by several prominent Congressmen of Calcutta, including Sir A. Chaudhri. The President-elect and several members of his party transhipped into a special train which was ready. At Howrah there were scenes of unparalled enhusiasm and several hundreds of Hindu, Mohamomedan and Sikh volunteers in uniform helped in keeping the vast crowds in order. The procession started about nine. Lala Lajpatrai was seated in a carriage drawn by nine horses and was preceded by bands and by a picturesque corps of mounted and other volunteers. Following the presidential carriage was an almost unending line of motor cars and carriages. The main streets of Calcutta, notably Harrison Road, College Street and Wellesley Street were one teeming mass of humanity. The windows and roofs were crowded as perhaps they had never been crowded before. Flowers were showered from most windows as the procession proceeded. At the end of nearly three hours, the procession reached the house reserved for the Lalaji's accommodation.

The Lalaji delivered a short and appropriate speech in Hindi when he said that Swaraj was their birthright and they would never be satisfied or rest till they had attained a status equal with that of other Self-Governing countries. He further said that the scenes of to-day and events of the pass few, months conclusively showed that there was but little difference of opinion left between the different sections of the Indian community on essential points and such differences as remained were fast disappearing.

MESSRS. GANDHI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT SHEGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHEGAON, Sept. 2.

The Khilafat Special reached here at 11 a.m. Mahatma Gandhiji, Moulana Shoukatali, Swami Satyadevji, Hanumanprasadji Potdar with about a 100 delegates were given a warm reception. Hindus, especially the Marwadi Sewa Samaj and the Mohomedan brothers served all with milk, sweets and fruits. About 4,000 people had gathered at the railway station to take a "darshana" of the revered leaders; and cries of "Gandhijiki Jai," "Moulana Shaukataliki Jai," "Hindu Musalmanki Jai", were shouted by all gathered there.

The Mahatmaji and Shaukat Ali delivered short speeches about the non-cooperation movement. Photoes were also taken. About 200 people from Akola had come specially for the occasion and the local Marwadi Samaj served all these guests also with tea in the early morning and with dinner at 11-30 a.m. Everybody was pleased to see this scene and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole town.

ARMY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

ABOLISHES FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

CUTCHI MEMONS BILL.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, September 2.

The Imperial Legislative Council resumed its sitting to-day, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. Mr. Chanda was absent having left for Calcutta to attend the Special Congress. Only ten questions were put by non-Official members, four of which belonged to Mr. Sinha. He asked several questions whether the enhancement of passenger traffic rates on the railway was contemplated, and when was the personnel of the Railway Committee likely to be announced.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Col. Waghorn replied that maxima and minima rates had been sanctioned by Government for all classes of passenger traffic, and, within these limits railway administrations have power to vary the passenger rates. No information had been received from the railway administrations that they propose to enhance passenger rates. Further, Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposed railway committee, and an announcement will be made shortly.

The terms of reference will probably include the following:—The relative advantage of different possible methods of management of Indian State-owned rialways; functions, status and constitution of the Indian Railway Board and the system of control exercised by the Government of India over railway administrations; arrangements for the financing of railways in India; the present system of control by Government of the rates and fares and the machinery for deciding disputes between railways and traders. The Hon. member will see from the proposed terms of reference that only general questions of policy will be submitted to the Committee. Representatives of non-official Indian public opinion will be asked to sit on the committee.

Replying to Mr. Shastri regarding the operation of the Indian Arms Rules 1920, Sir William Vincent said that distinction between races had been abandoned by all Local Governments. The grant of licenses is controlled by the rules themselves, but further facilities have been provided by certain local Governments. The Local Governments report that complaints have not been received against the orders of the District Magistrates and other officers concerned with the working of the Arms Rules and that therefore there is no occasion at present to make any further alterations in the methods of enquiry. Any person feeling agrieved has the rights of appeal to Local Government and any such appeal will receive prompt and careful attention.

HIGH FOOD PRICES.

The Revenue member replying to Mr. Asad Ali regarding the economic distress due to high food prices said:—Government are aware that some hardship exists on account of high prices of foodstuffs, but the rise in food-prices in India is far less than in many other countries, and is, to some extent, compensated for by an increase in wages. The export, of all foodgrains from India, including wheat and rice, is already prohibited and only small rations are allowed to be exported to places mostly with large Indian populations, which are dependent on India for their maintenance. Government do not propose to enact measures to fix maximum prices of foodstuffs with a view to checking profiteering.

Col. Weeghorn, replying to Mr. Banerjea's question regarding the Mograhat Kulpi-Khari railway line, said:—In 1916 the Eastern Bengal Railway were instructed to make another reconnaissance survey for the extension of the Diamond Harbour branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Kakdwip, owing to a petition which was received suggesting this extension. As a result of the various surveys made in this area, two alternative alignments are now suggested,—one a broad guage line from Mograhat passing through Joynagar Bishopur and near Kulpi to Kakdwip, and the alternative proposed by Messrs. Meleod and Co. for a narrow guage line from Mograhat via Saligurh and Belleadanga to Kulpi with a branch from Bishopur to Khari. It is doubtful if, this narrow-guage line would meet the requirements of the areas. The Agent has however, since been directed to investigate the traffic possibilities of the two lines on the supposition that they are to be consructed on the broad-guage, and the results of this investigation are awaited. Government would be glad to see the possibility of railway construction with a view to opening up the Sunder ban area. It is feared, however, that for some time to come all money available for construction purposes is likely to be absorbed by more urgent projects.

Mr. Shafi presented the Select Committee's report on the Aligarh University Bill, and Mr. Dobbs on teh Passport Bill.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill and Motor Vehicles' Act Amendment Bill were passed, the Home Member stating that since they were introduced no suggestions or notice of any amendment was received from any quarter.

For similar reasons Sir Thomas Holland moved that the Bill to Extend Operation of Indian Patents and Designs (temporary rules) Act 1915 be taken into consideration and the motion was carried. Indian Patents and Designs Act Amendment Bill was also passed on the motion of the same member, after which Sir William Vicient moved that the Bill to Prohibit Possession and Import of Rouble Notes be passed. The motion was carried. The Repealing and Amending Act 1920 and the Post Office Cash Certificates Act Amendment Bill were also passed.

ARMY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then moved the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill. He said that the object of the Bill was mainly to abolish flogging as a corporal punishment in the army. Government's intentions in this matter had sufficiently been made known to the public through a series of questions that had been put to them previously. Whipping was once considered a summary punishment in place of the more severe sentences admissible under Military law. At any rate now that flogging was considered inconsistent with the spirit of the times it was proposed to amend the Army Rules so as to enact the same sort of punishment as was allowed in England in the case of British soldiers. This proposal would tend to place Indian and British soldiers on equal footing.

Sir Umarhayat Khan welcomed the proposed reform as long overdue for which he himself had worked hard in the past by making representations to higher authorities at the India Office.

Mr. Banneriea congratulated Government for taking a step in the right direction to remedy a long standing grievance.

INCOME-TAX ACT OF 1918.

Mr. Hailey then moved for leave to introduce the Bill to terminate certain doubts which had arisen in connection with the Indian Income-Tax Act 1918. He said the Bill was intended to clear up an ambiguity in section 8 of Indian Income-Tax Act 1918 which had been brought to notice in a recent judgment of the Allahabad High Court. Clause 2 (1) privided that the annual value of business premises should be liable to assessment under section 8 of Indian Income-Tax Act 1918 and Clause 2 (2) prevented an assessee from receiving an allowance for land revenue insurance premiums and repairs in respect of his business premises, under sections 8 and 9 of the main act. An assessee must elect under which sectioin out of sections 8 and 9 he would take benefit of an allowance, but such allowance would not be alllowed under both sections and for this purpose allowance of one sixth of annual value of business premises under section 8 clause (1) of the said Act should be deemed an alternative allowance to allowance of the amount expended in repair of such premises, under section 9 of the said Act.

Concluding, the Finance Minister said that the Bill had for its object nothing more than removing an equivocation that had arisen regarding meaning of the expression "House property" in section 8.

PUBLIC'S RIGHT FOR SUFFICIENT NOTICE.

Mr. Murray from Bengal strongly protested against the very short notice of a few hours that had been given to them before the introduction of the Bill. The public had a right therefore to ask for sufficient notice in the case of a measure which intended to tax that part of the house property which had not so far been taxed. In fact Government was trying to carry forward their income-tax assessment by including "Business premises" within the province of the expression "house property."

Dr. Sarbadhikari, speaking on Mr. Hailey's motion, also complained of the very short notice and lack of opportunity for considering the matter in all its details, though they may be very small details. The business premises belonged not only to Chambers of Commerce whose opinion was sought to be obtained in fifteen days, but also to others who were not members of the Chambers.

Mr. Banerjea endorsed observations of both Messrs. Murray and Sarbadhikari and complained that the Finance Member had overlooked that profession to which he (Mr. Banerjea) belonged, namely, the journalist's.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

Sir George Lowndes strongly repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Murray that Government were now trying to tax something which they did not intend to tax before. All that they intended to do was to remove what was meant to be a mistake in law as was pointed out by two judges of the Allahabad High Court. The object of the Act was shown by the earlier section that all income-producing property was taxable.

Continuing, Sir George Lowndes said:—We tax professional income under one head, income from security under another, what is called house property under still another. In taxing income from business we followed to a certain extent the English income-tax law. Where a businessman hires premises and carries his business therein and gets his profits, he has to pay in order to earn his profits, but when a firm owns its own premises, that is to say, has invested part of its capital upon it, the capital being the thing upon which income-tax is passed, it has got to pay tax on the income of that capital just like you pay for any other capital. The interests of capital in the ownership of business premises should be taxed under Section 8 (1E) under the heading House Property and not under Section 9—Business Premises. Is it therefore unreasonable to say that house property does include business premises.

Proceeding, the Law Member pointed out that if the suggested alteration was not effected, Government would have to sustain a loss of revenue of half a crore of rupees. Moreover, they did not ask the Council to pass the Bill that day, but only asked for leave to introduce it, so that within a fortnight the hon. members might easily get the opinions of commercial bodies from all parts of the country.

Mr. Froom, in spite of Sir George Lowndes' explanation, could not but support Mr. Murray.

Mr. Hailey endorsed Sir George Lowndes' observations, after which the Bill was introduced

PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Hailey next introduced the Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill.

In introducing the Paper Currency Bill Mr. Hailey said the Act of 1910 gave power for the holding of fourteen crores only of securities, of which four crores might be held in sterling securities. On the 24th August the position was that against 162 crores of notes issued they had a metallic backing of 93 crores, the backing of balance being against securities. Unless legislation was undertaken the paper currency reserve from 1st October would be illegal. It was therefore decided to introduce a permanent constitution of reserve, taking power out at the same time to make transitory arrangements. An interesting departure was that the metallic reserve should be at least fifty per cent of total reserve. The specific limitation of the fiduciary portion of the reserve under 1910 law had created rigidity in the currency system, from which it was desirable to liberate it.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE SUGGESTION.

The Currency Committee had suggested a percentage of forty to the gross cirrulation as the minimum tfor the metallic portion, leaving automatically the fiduciary portion to rise as high as 60 per cent. Government had departed from this recommendation by raising to fifty the percentage of meallic backing. With note circulation expanding to hold high percentage in metal would involve locking up of vast quantities of gold and silver. Regarding securities to be held as reserve for the balance of note circulation, the proposal was except for twenty crores which might be held as securities of United Kingdom of no longer maturity than twelve months. This sum of twenty crores represented that portion of the note portion of the note circulation, which was in Government's hands lying in treasuries. Could any one suppose that on this credit backed by all the splendid material assets of the government could not induce outside markets to lend twenty crores of bullion on an emergency. The Bill also provided for power to authorise the controller of Currency to issue notes up to any amount not exceeding ninety days to meet the wishes of the people. Five million pounds has been restricted as the amount of gold bullion that might be held as security in England. As it was not possible to realise immediately the permanent constitution of reserve, special transitory provisions have been included in order to carry on the Paper Currency operation until that period. We are not taking Pisgah the sight of promised land or to remain content to await the course of events or an act of providence for the realisation of our vision. We propose to hasten the arrival of the appointed day by binding ourselves to pay into reserve all interest derived from securities held by us on behalf of reserve whether in India or in England, and as a guarantee shall publish an annual attestation by the Auditor-General.

The Bill was then introduced without any discussion and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Messrs. Muddiman, Wacha, Sastri, Nathmal, Innes, Murray, Froom, Gubbay, O'Donnell, Tata and Hailey, with instructions to report by 16th September.

CUTCHI MEMONS BILL.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer moved that the Cutchi Memons Bill introduced last season be now referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Shafi, Mr. Asad Ali, Sardar Sander Singh, Mr. Chanda, Mr. Nathmal, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Shah Nawaz, Mr. Mohamad Ali and himself. The mover said since the introduction of the Bill there had been a consensus of opinion in favour of its passage. The highest judicial authorities in Bombay and Madras and the reports of the provincial Governments concerned had unequivocally expressed that the measure was one which should primarily be decided by the community concerned, based upon religious injunctions and sentiments. A perusal of the local Governments' report made it clear that the Bill had behind it the strong and enthusiastic support of the Memon community. A discordant note had however been struck by the Memon community in Ootacamund, but it was hoped this cry of opposition in the wilderness would soon die down. (Mr. Jaffer later read a telegram from the Memon community in Ootacamund, withdrawing their opposition.) The proposed Bill had for its object the freedom of the Cutch Moslems from the fetters of Hindu law in the matter of succession and inheritance and to place it on a footing in conformity with the dictates of the Mohamedan Law. Certain reservations such as safeguards of vested interests and protection of Shias had been suggested in some quarters. The Select Committee would touch all these fields and would try to meet all difficulties.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE BILL.

Sir William Vincent explained that Government's position in regard to the matter was somewhat difficult. It was doubtless true that the majority of the Cutch Memon community were in favour of the proposed enactment and all the references and quotations put forward by the mover, were accurate so far as they went, but Mr. Jaffer's representations were not comprehensive and he entirely left untouched the other side of the shield. If A, B and C wanted the Bill it did not follow that D would necessarily have it. Having regard to the extent to which family customs prevail among the community, it was dangerous to override existing customs. The law had to safeguard all personal and individual interests and certain limitations would be required before the Bill was finally adopted.

Another difficulty would be that the Memon community in British India would be subject to one law and the same community in Native States subject to another law. However, Government did not object to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee on the distinct understanding that sufficient safeguards would be provided to avoid the dangers arising out of the obligatory character of the Bill and that vested interests, particularly with regard to family customs, would be protected, and lastly, the Bill would be republished and reintroduced in the reformed Councils at the next session, by which time it was hoped the Bill would secure zeal for its passage.

SIDE HIT AT NON-COOPERATORS.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari warned the Government that non-cooperation having found favour with a good number of Mahomedans, it would be wise to eliminate discontent existing among Mahomedans on other minor matters. The Bill should be accepted, otherwise there was the fear that this discontented community might on this plea join hands with the non-cooperators. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee and the Council adjourned at 12-30 p.m. till the 8th instant.

ENHANCED FEES IN BASEIN CHURCH SERVICES.

PARISHIONERS' PROTEST MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

A largely attended meeting of the parishioners of the various Roman Catholic Churches of Bassein was recently held at Dhamani, Papdi, to resolve upon the best means to bring about the cancellation of the new scale of enhanced fees payable to the priests for marriages, baptisms, funerals, masses and other services, which have been recently almost doubled by the Ecclesiastical Authorities, when it was resolved to send a representation on the subject to His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun.

MR. TILAK'S MEMORY.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

While the "Statesman" and also the "Times of India" have cast a fling at the memory of the late Mr. Tilak even after he is dead and gone and beyond the range of all earthly praise or blame, it is some relief to find that another Anglo-Indian journal the "Looker-on", has taken a view on the subject that is distinctly reassuring. Our contemporary stands aghast at the fact that a paper, while it never ventured to assail Mr. Tilak with venom in his lifetime, should feel itself called upon to heave a sigh of relief, that a great and capable Indian Nationalist was dead. "Anything in more atrocious taste," says our contemporary "than the "Statesmen's" untruthful jibes at a dead man has not disgraced journalism in India and one can sympathise with the intense indignation evoked in India by such venomous obituary notice." We trust the erring Anglo-Indian journals have grown wiser by experience and realized what a firm hold the late Mr. Tilak had upon the affections of his countrymen. The distinction of "Lokmanya" which he enjoyed by the united suffrages of his countrymen fitted him in a preeminent manner and nothing could be in greater fitness of things. It is crass ignorance of the elementary facts of Indian life and thought that leads some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries into such deplorable pitfalls.

THE MODERATE MANIFESTO.

The "Tribune" writes:—

We cannot help thinking that men like Babu Surendranath Bannerjea and Mr. Srinavas Sastri do no good either to themselves or their country by being cosignatories to a manifesto with Col. Umar Hayat Khan. Did they issue a manifesto by themselves or jointly with other moderate leaders, we have no doubt that the country would attach that weight and importance to it which anything coming from such a source naturally deserves. But a manifesto which bears the signature of the Knight of Tiwana is a very different thing. We wonder how the veteran leaders could believe that it would in any manner or degree help the cause they had at heart.

ALL-INDIAN KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

Special cards for press representatives at the forthcoming All-India Khilafat Conference will be issued at the Khilafat Office, Seraj Building, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta, on the 4th September between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

PROTEST BY MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special general meeting of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce was held on the 31st ultimo, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed and sent to the Government of Bombay:—

(1) The present Cotton Contracts Board works arbitrarily and high-handedly and the procedures adopted are creating entire dissatisfaction among the cotton trade. Besides, the said Board has been proved to be very injurious to the whole trade. This meeting, therefore, prays his Excellency for the early removal of cotton control.

(2) This meeting resolves not to transact in new season's business till a reply from his Excellency is received and the same is discussed and decided in a general meeting of this Chamber.

COOPERATION AMONGST GOLDSMITHS,

(From our Correspondent.)

The first general meeting of the Ahmednagar Suvarnakar (goldsmiths) Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held on 26th August at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. G. T. Mirikar, District Honorary Organizer, when besides the promoters of the Society a good many members of the goldsmith community and Messrs. L. G. Gokhale, S. Ganesh Devrukhkar and D. L. Parakhi were present. After the adoption of the by-laws and the appointment of a Managing Committee and other officers, Mr. S. Ganesh Devrukhkar, the previous Auditor, at the request of the Chairman, addressed the members present. Amongst other things he said that by getting their Society registered and by adopting the by-laws approved by the Registrar, the goldsmiths of Ahmednagar had taken upon themselves the responsibility which, if dutifully discharged, would bring credit not only to their Society alone, but to the whole co-operative movement. If, on the other hand, they failed to do it, they would cast a slur on the whole propaganda. To acquit themselves of this duty they, he said, would not have to undergo much trouble or expense, but simply to act honestly and co-operatively. In the interest of the Society at large some of the members who were given the honour of being the members of the Managing Committee, should have to forget their personal self-interest and if they only remembered that they were the representatives of their brother-members and if the other members kept in mind that the whole management depended upon the co-operation of all, everything could be done smoothly and amicably. But, on the other hand, if any one of them were to think of "self", the whole structure, he emphasized, would some day or other come to the ground.

The present Auditor, Mr. L. G. Gokhale, also described in short the responsibility of the members and impressed upon their minds the importance of working in conformity with terms of the act, rules and by laws which they were asked to study carefully and of the utility of keeping the accounts correctly; he exhorted them all to well remember and act up to the advice given by Mr. Devrukhkar, who had already explained co-operative principles and hoped that the Society would prove one of the best managed in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Parakhi, pleader, after congratulating the goldsmiths on having taken a good lead, promised every kind of help that was possible at his hands. He thanked the previous speakers for what small and impressing advice they gave the audience.

A few remarks from Mr. Mirikar and a vote of thanks to the chair from Mr. Bhagiratha Shankar to the members present, terminated the proceedings.

MRS. BESANT ON NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Mrs. Besant who arrived here yesterday delivered this evening an address on "Non-cooperation in principle and practice." She said she was opposed to non-cooperation both in principle and practice. The movement in principle was revolutionary in aim and method. In practice it was impracticable. The helplessness of the people was the real reason for its popularity. Home Rule or self-government could be obtained by co-operation and not by non-cooperation.

STRIKE OF OIL WORKMEN IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

About fifteen hundred workmen employed at installations of three oil companies in Madras have stopped work owing to the failure of the companies to start a provident fund as recommended by the Labour Committee, as their head office in Calcutta did not agree to it. For this reason the workmen have stopped work. The men say it is a lockout and met together and resolved to ask for Government intervention.

MR. MONTAGU AND MRS. NAIDU.

The "Daily News" writes:—

We hardly think Mr. Montagu's letter to Sir W. Joyson-Hicks about the flogging and stripping of women at Amritsar will give general satisfaction here. Flogging and stripping are admitted but some sort of extenuation is sought to be found in the fact that the women concerned were public women belonging to wandering criminal tribes. It is further urged that the charges are made as a revenge against officers who gave evidence or participated in the recovery of property stolen from the National Bank. We have no doubt that many will join issue with Mr. Montagu and urge that even public women have the right to be protected against being humiliated in the manner suggested by Mrs. Naidu.

A deputation from the Board of the Foreign Mission of the Reformed Church in America on a tour of visit to various mission fields in different parts of the world, has arrived in Madras.

LATEST CABLES

THE KUFAH GARRISON.

NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

A Mesopotamia communique says:—Although the Kufah garrison is isolated, it is well stocked with supplies and has not yet been seriously invested. Aeroplane reconnaissances are being made periodically and the garrisons messaged indicate that all is well there.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTIN U. S.

WANT OF QUORUM MULLIFIES PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Nashville, (Tennessee).—The House of Representatives has passed a vote expunging all record of the recent ratification of the women's suffrage amendment, on the ground that a quorum was not present. Tennessee's adhesion to the amendment gave the requisite two-thirds majority of the States necessary to give the vote to all women citizens of the United States.

STREET FIGHTING IN :T.

SNIPERS FIRING FROM ROOFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Three more persons have been killed and many wounded in Belfast to-day as the result of attacks upon shipyard workers going to work. The trouble began at eight o'clock when a thousand shipyard men going to work on trams were fired upon by snipers on roofs. The military were rushed up and opened fire, two men being killed in the ensuing panic. A third fatality occurred during a pitched battle between the shipyard workers and the dockers, which was suppressed by the military. The city is at present quiet. The deathroll since Saturday is 24.

POLISH REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Recd. 2.30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Washington.—The Polish reply to the American Note while agreeing with the American wish to have Russian territory respected says, that Poland has been forced to consider the serious consequence which would result should the Polish counteroffensive cease at a fixed line without satisfactory guarantees from the Soviets. The reply draws attention to the fact that the Bolsheviks violated Poland's frontiers, although Britain called on the Soviets to halt at the ethnographic boundaries of Poland.

Mr. Colby announced that the reply was considered entirely satisfactory.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN PRINTING TRADE.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL STRIKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Recd. 2-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

The position in the printing trade in Manchester and Liverpool which has resulted in the stoppage of practically all newspapers in Lancashire has become very grave. The strike of printers in those centres was not authorised by the Typographical Union which represents the organisations outside London, but the Manchester and Liverpool branches of the Union struck work without notice and newspaper proprietors have now issued an ultimatum stating that unless the printers return to work by September 3rd a general lockout will be declared on all newspapers outside London.

ST. LEGER RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Archaic has been scratched from the St. Leger.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

The match between Notts and Kent at Nottingham was drawn.

The following are the final percentages of the six leading counties in the County Championship:—Middlesex 77; Lancashire 74.61; Surrey 68.60; Yorkshire 67.50; Kent 65.00; Sussex 63.28.

PRIMARY TEACHERS OF BOMBAY.

AMELIORATION OF THEIR CONDITIONS

A public meeting of the Primary Teachers' Association was held in the Morarji Gocouldas Hall, Cavel, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon when Mr. K. Natarajan presided. The meeting was very largely attended by primary teachers of all communities, among whom were a large number of lady teachers.

Mr. Natarajan, opening the proceedings, said the object for which that meeting was called was one of the most important that now occupied the attention of statesmen and public men in the country. He had been a teacher himself for about six years and was therefore able to appreciate the arduous labours that devolve upon teachers. A teacher, in the first place, must come to his class in the highest state of energy and vitality, otherwise the influence on the pupils would be disastrous. Whatever their troubles and difficulties at home, the teachers must be bright, cheerful and strong so that their pupils might catch the contagion of their cheerfulness and vitality. The old time when a teacher could control his class by a cane was long past. Now they had to keep their class in order and attentive by means of their own education and capacity. That meant that the teachers had to spend a good deal of their vitality in order that their students might be strong. Not only, therefore, should a teacher not be required to do anything else but teaching, but a teacher who lived upon what he had already learnt was not a good teacher.

THE "PROGRESSIVE" TEACHER.

A progressive teacher must keep abreast of the developments in India and outside. Therefore a teacher must be not only paid adequately but he must have plenty of leisure. In addition to the ordinary duties a teacher was sort of a half priest. He was expected to have a pure character. It was impossible to remunerate character. They must therefore also improve the social position of teachers. Government when distributing honours might very well consider claims of teachers who had served the community long and faithfully. But the public and Government must do what they could to make the position of teachers more respected and honoured than was the case at present.

Coming to the question of salary he had made enquiries and was convinced that no teacher, whether trained or untrained, should receive less than Rs. 50 a month. A teacher's profession was a very taxing one and therefore he should earn his pension after a service of 20 years instead of the present 25 years. In conclusion Mr. Natarajan said he would do his best to help the cause of primary teachers and wished their Association every success.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed. Those primary teachers who spoke on the resolutions drew a lurid picture of their disabilities and hardships and quoted facts and figures in support of their contentions.

"This meeting of the primary teachers of Bombay is heartily thankful to the Corporation and the School Committee for taking up the question of revising their scales of pay, but begs to request that in revising the scales of salaries the costly living and enervating climate of Bombay should be taken into consideration and that, in order to enable even the lowest grade primary teacher to live up to a decent teacher's standard the maximum pay should not be less than what would be admissible to a clerk in Government or Municipal service.

"This meeting requests that the teachers should get a higher increment in the first few years under the time-scale, as is done in other departments of service. In view of the fact that even 10 per cent. of teachers don't survive beyond 20 years of service under the enervating climate of Bombay, the maximum salary should be given in 20 years.

"This meeting is of opinion that the maximum pay for a second year trained teacher should be the same as is given to a clerk and the maximum for first and third year should be fixed proportionately.

"While endorsing the idea of a medical inspection of teachers, which the Corporation has under consideration, this meeting is of opinion that the idea would be of practical value if and when the suggestions submitted by the Primary Teachers' Association, in its appeal dated 13th March, 1920, viz., a proper and reasonable improvement in the salaries and healthy accommodation, are given effect to.

"This meeting authorises the President to forward these resolutions to members of the Corporation and to other proper persons and bodies."

Mr. B. N. Motiwala also addressed the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the full text of the resolutions:—

"(1) This meeting of the primary teachers of Bombay is heartily thankful to the Corporation and the Schools Committee for taking up the question of revising their scales of pay, but begs to request that in revising the scales of salaries, the costly living and enervating climate of Bombay should be taken into consideration and that in order to enable even the lowest grade primary teacher to live up to a decent teacher's standard, the minimum pay should not be less than what would be admissible to a clerk in Government or Municipal service.

"(2) This meeting requests that the teachers should get a higher increment in the first few years under the Time Scale, as is done in other departments of service. In view of the fact that even 10 per cent. of teachers do not survive beyond 20 years of service under the enervating climate of Bombay, the maximum salary should be given in 20 years.

"(3) This meeting is of opinion that the maximum pay for a second year trained teacher should be the same as is given to a clerk and the maximum for 1st and 3rd years should be fixed proportionately.

"(4) While endorsing the idea of a medical inspection of teachers, which the Corporation has under consideration, this meeting is of opinion that the idea would be of practical value if and when the suggestions submitted by the Primary Teachers' Association, in its appeal, dated 13th March 1920, viz., a proper and reasonable improvement in the salaries and a healthy accommodation, are given effect to."

V. R. D.

Chaupaty, Sept. 1.

"ALL ASIA" CONGRESS.

BOLSHEVIKS TO MEET AT BAKU.

The programme has now been issued, the "All Asia" Bolshevist Congress, which is to be held at Baku, says an English contemporary. The date provisionally fixed was August 15, but a Moscow wireless received this week intimates a possible postponement for a fortnight in order that the "coming triumph in regard to Poland," as the message phrases it, may be taken into consideration in framing the future policy of the "great Bolshevik League." Delegates are to attend the congress from Persia, India, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Turkey, Mesopotamia, and Syria, and the principal object of the gathering is to decide upon plan of campaign to ensure the speedy emancipation of all the nations of the East, from the bloody and tyrannous grip of Western capitalists." This "grip," it is pointed out, is the sole obstacle to the attainment of that freedom and independence which is the inalienable birthright of these peoples, and the organisers of the "All Asia" Congress declare that, in view of the "great and triumphant march of the world liberators"—meaning, of course, the Bolsheviks, "the final victory of this great and noble cause cannot long be delayed and is, indeed, now within our grasp."

Precisely what this windy programme means in the case of Poland, may be gathered from the following order issued by the Bolshevist Government of the Kieff district, formally described as "Military Order No. 69. Operations against Poland."

"Officers are commanded to ensure that the provisions of this order are rigidly carried out and to note that no quarter is to be given in the case of resistance." The instructions then go on to declare that "in view of the truculent attitude of the Polish population, it is essential to apply summary terror against the well-to-do peasants by executing them, and further to apply summary terror against the whole of Poland taking any part whatever in resistance to the Soviet authority. Military commandants will see that all grain is confiscated and will, by force of arms, compel its due delivery at such points as they may consider most advantageous. They will also see that destitute Russians are settled in Poland, and are given equal rights with the Poles in every respect."

A supplementary order contains the following further instructions:—"Military commandants will arrange for the complete disarmament of all Poles. They will set a time limit which it is suggested should be fourteen days, and if after the expiration of that period any person is found in the possessions of arms, or even of a single cartridge, he is to be executed at once. Especial attention should be directed to the possibility of arms being secreted by women, who must be rigorously searched, and if found guilty of this offence, be put to death. It will be of advantage as a warning to others, to carry out these executions in as public a manner as possible. Armed detachments must be left in all villages until complete order is restored. Wherever commissaries are appointed for local administration, military commandants will impress, on them the necessity of observing the utmost severity in carrying out the above orders, and of acting ruthlessly in all cases of resistance."

BOMBAY DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In pursuance of a resolution of the Lucknow Congress of 1916 wherein it was resolved to popularise the Congress ideals, the various district Congress Committees which were up to that time not doing any propaganda work were asked to bestir themselves and the local District Congress Committees here showed their existence once more only to last for a few months. It was decided that the Girgaum and other District Congress Committees in this city should take up active work of publicity and an official organ which was named "The Bombay Political Reformer" was ushered in. This Quarterly was ably conducted by Mr. N. M. Joshi and his colleagues for an year and a quarter and some lectures too were arranged under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. A small library of choice books on politics was formed and members began to take an active interest in this Committee. Unfortunately when the Montagu Reforms were published in July 1918, party cleavage became more acute and the Liberals decided to keep aloof from the Special Congress. The result was that Mr. Joshi had to resign his office as Secretary of the Girgaum Committee and a Nationalist who could support the Congress view became the Secretary. The office of the Committee as well as that of the Quarterly had to be removed from the Servants of India Society. Since then, no issue of this valuable journal has been published and one does not know whether it has ceased publication for good. It appears that the Girgaum District Congress Committee is not even electing delegates to the Provincial Conference and the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress. No meeting was held under its auspices to elect delegates to the Sholapur Conference in April last and also for the Special Congress which is to meet at Calcutta on the 4th instant. Will the Secretary please enlighten the public what he is doing all the time? I hope the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees to which the Girgaum District Congress Committee is affiliated, will enquire into this affair and set matters right.—Yours etc.

V. R. D.

Chaupaty, Sept. 1.

Josiah Wedgwood.

TRIBUNE OF THE OPPRESSED.

BY MICHAEL DEVAN.

Amongst the fighting stalwarts for the freedom of subject people, few men have taken and played a more sturdy part than Josiah Wedgwood. His most bitter opponent would not accuse him of being an opportunist, or of courting pouplarity No Why? Because his has been the cause of the friendless, where might was domineering over right. Hence the greater the opposition, the greater his zeal to emancipate those out of the thraldom of power. No problem of human right is too prodigious for him to tackle. To him, problems exist for man to solve. But the great question of human right can only be solved by reason and not force. Few men are less skilled or versed in subtleties and the fickleness of public opinion. That is fortunate for the great cause. Where action is determined by the measure of public opinion that it is likely to get, the day has passed when it required a sturdy, fearless champion. It is the work of the fearless champion, by his earnest plea and dauntless courage who makes public opinion. He is the agent and dynamic force of progress, often stigmatised as Agitator and Rebel. Ah, but he is not a diplomat! No, thank goodness. It is sometimes difficult to differentiate between knavery and diplomacy Although often in the fortunes and vicissitudes of great causes, the good and great sometimes are broken on the wheel or swept under the reactionary waves of public opinion:—

"Then the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe returns, "To glean up the scattered ashes into history's golden urn:

"And the multitude make virtue of the faith they have denied."

But their work does not go under. The work of human progress lives, and the world is better for their life and the generations yet unborn will be grateful. Whilst those who built and entrenched themselves behind the rule of might, will yet be swept into contemptuous oblivion, like children's sand castles on the shore with the rising tide.

WEDGWOOD AS INDIAN PROTAGONIST.

Anyone writing a record or history of the struggles of the Indian people for freedom and not recognising the great part and human effort of Wedgwood would undoubtedly be giving a cold and inadequate record and not doing justice to the untiring zeal of one of India's warmest friends. But no such thing is likely to occur. Those who watched the fortunes of the recent Home Rule Bill (falsely so described) know full well that the measure of self-government included therein fell short of the legitimate rights and claims of Indians, it was not because Wedgwood did not admirably and incomparably advocate the full measure of their requirements.

When the Amritsar massacre became known to the British public and the Press sought to treat it lightly, how indignantly he protested in the House of Commons. He stated it to be one of the blackest and most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated under British rule. We know that the crimes for which Warren Hastings was impeached were comparatively human pin pricks to the ghastly Amritsar affair.

To translate his views on questions and interpellation as to the ability of the Indian or British worker to govern; to do this or that efficiently, he sweeps aside any superior questioner with a look of supreme contempt. With him the Labour of all the world is potential, immensely potential. He fixes no limits to unfettered human possibilities. He possesses unfaltering faith, that not only Indians but the whole of mankind will yet be free, in a wider and fuller sense than yet conceived. Fortunatly for his faith and integrity to the great cause of humanity, he has a wonderful absence in his nature of the cynic. We have seen him astounded and amazed at the primordial brutishness of the elect and chosen of the greatest Parliament of the world (at least boasted so). On one occasion, when to advocate the cause of Russia was an anathema he was putting a supplementary question to the Secretary for War and asked if he was aware that all decent-minded and intelligent people resented the brutality of the Blockade. This aroused jeers and resentment. One person just behind him, below the Gangway, was especially loud and demonstrative in his protest and "No! No!" To the consternation of the protestor and the (then) advocate of the Blockade, Wedgwood quietly but indignantly turned around to him and said, "I did not mean to include you in the category of decent-minded intelligent people."

However, since that day public opinion (thanks to Wedgwood and a little band inside and outside the House of Commons has undergone transformation. The Prime Minister is now one of the chief advocates. So by consistent and persistent advocatin will India be raised to a higher plane freedom and better human understanding "And the thoughts of men be widened with the process of the suns."

WEDGWOOD AS INTERNATIONALIST.

Wedgwood is an Internationalist. "Alien" or "Foreigner" are terms having no human meaning to him, unless they impart principles violating the instincts of human justice. He seeks human justice, regardless of colour, creed or national boundaries. The only race he knows is mankind. He registers his protest against oppression wherever and by whosoever practised. If "wickedness, has the upper hand, and folly the casting vote" to destroy the former and take away the power of the latter is his international mission, thus manifesting the true instincts of the spirit of justice, and harmonising with the ethical principles of democracy. Abolish privileges either of the individual or the class, which lead to inequality, corruption and oppression, and thereby undermine the natural rights and liberty of the people. His anodyne is to concede a full measure of justice and liberty to all nations founded on the people's will.

NO OUTCAST NOR ISHMAIL.

Wedgwood is no outcast or Ishmael. There is something in his fortitude, courage and open magnanimity that wins—if not the open—the silent, admiration of most. His hand and voice are freely given for all the downtrodden peoples that need it. He never wavers nor despairs, working for the regeneration of mankind, nor doubts the ultimate victory. His nature revolts against injustice and oppression, whether in India, Ireland, Russia, Austria, Britain or any part of the globe. He knows that the most of the people in the world are oppressed, and why. Under existing conditions he sees that the only anodyne to heal their suffering is death. He is the advocate of hope and life.

If Britain undertakes the supreme responsibility of governing India she must realise her liabilities to the Indian people; first conceding that Indians are sentient beings with minds to develop and the interest and joy of life to sustain and preserve. Have we succeeded in carrying out such liabilities and obligations which Government morally involves? Where can we find an answer? Need we individually go to India to investigate and to find the inglorious demonstration of our work? No! Those who oppose Indian self-government supply abundantly the callous failure of our administration by their arguments against Home Rule when they state that the mass of the Indians are illiterate and can neither read nor write. Government statistics also supply a tragic demonstration of failure to understand our obligation by the inadequate amount that spent each year on the education of children of tender years working in mills and mines and toil of long, arduous toil ill requited: and of all classes of workers ruthlessly and brutally exploited, whilst herded in filthy hovels. Periodic attacks of epidemics, and disease, sweep the lives of Indians away like flies in a frost. Need we invoke ideas and thoughts more deep and profound to present a more indisputable case justifying extended right to exercise and control Indian affairs by Indian people?

There lies the human basis of Wedgwood's plea for all races, without thought of abstruse and abstract arguments such as climate and race colour determining ability, etc. They may blunder. They may not be competent. They may not always choose the most competent to make and administer their laws. Ah! But who shall judge? Our selection has not always appealed to the admiration of at least some as the most efficient.

You cannot rear a sturdy virile race on feeding bottles, however good the intentions of the foster parents. A time always naturally arrives when both the child and the race have to be weaned and undertake responsibility which increase with time. The new weaned race, like the child, will stumble and blunder; but time and experience and responsibility will guide it into paths of security.

A nation can only be free and take its legitimate place in the progress of civilisation by self-discipline and self-government and by grappling with its own problems and difficulties.—"India."

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WHY MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER IS NOT ATTENDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

In reply to the circular letter of Lala Lajput Rai inviting moderate leaders to the Special Congress, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has addressed a letter to Lala Lajput Rai explaining why he is not attending the Congress. He has been one of those who from the period of the enunciation of the non-cooperation programme have held that it would not only be futile but productive of harm if attempted on a mass scale. He is strongly convinced that with regard to the Punjab and the Khilafat questions they have not exhausted the possibilities of definite and organised constitutional agitation on normal lines. Is it right, he asks, that a great body like the Congress should inaugurate the movement with the certainty of failure and with the possibility of the whole affair turning into a damp squib.

In conclusion, he says, I have unhesitatingly expressed my opinion in public on the harmfulness and inutility of non-cooperation and I have further refrained from participating in the discussion regarding programme, because I hold that it is not the function of the opponent of a scheme either to twit the adherents of it with any remarks or to attempt to dictate to them as

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

HOW BEST TO PREVENT IT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanatarian League and the Cow Protection Society a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening in Madhav Baug, at C. P. Tank Bombay, when Goswamy Shri Gokulnathji presided.

The President said in ancient days they used to get articles of their subsistence in abundance but of late they had lessened. Not only this but they could not get pure articles for consumption. The difficulties that arose in getting them in India were indescribable, and India was being ruined. Their protection depended not on economic conditions but on their own religion. Unless they were ready to protect their religion they could not protect these things. Their duty was to protect their soul and this lay in showing mercy towards animal life. They should gird up their loins and not sit silent. They should make efforts in removing the difficulties undergone by animals. If mercy were lost from them, they would not be successful in their aims. They said they knew their religion and showed mercy to animal life and protected cows but did not do it practically which was their mistake. They should practically employ means to protect cows from being slaughtered. It was not the time to remain silent but efforts should be made to do something in a practical way when the Mahomedans were united with them in the stoppage of cow-killing. When the Mahomedans were protecting cows from the knife, why should they not advance in their work of protection? Until they took means to stop the establishment of slaughter houses they would repent for their failure in their efforts. He exhorted them to carry out a campaign and try their best to stop cow-killing by practical work.

Mr. Govindrawji of Jubbulpore gave an account of the methods on which the proposed slaughter house at Ratona was to be established and asked them to try their best to have it stopped.

Others speakers also urged on the audience to try their best to protect cows and endeavour to stop their slaughter, saying the excuse put forth by Government that there was a religious bar to it by the Mahomedans had now fallen to the ground since the Mahomedans were united with them in cow-protection.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas then moved the following resolution—That this public meeting, held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Cow Protection Society, is of opinion that a resolution demanding from the Government the prohibition of the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle and the proposed erection of a slaughter house for trade purposes at Ratona in the Central Provinces may be passed in the special sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League to be held at Calcutta in the current week. In order to get such a resolutions passed in those assemblies, this meeting appoints Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mavji Govindji as its representatives.

In moving the above resolution, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas said that if the Congress and the League took up this question, the Government of India would bow down to the resolution of the Bombay citizens passed on the 24th instant.

The resolutions was seconded by Mr. Hansrai Pragji and carried unanimously.

Another resolution was passed supporting the resolutions passed at the meeting held on the 24th August in the Gaiety Theatre and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the President, the Volunteers and the Trustees of the Madhav Baug, terminated the proceedings.

ARTICLED CLERKS' EXAMINATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of the Government Gazette of the 19th instant is published a Notification regarding material alterations in the Advocate's Examination held annually under the Supervision of the High Court. Under the new rules the attendance for one year on each side of the High Court is dispensed with, the Examination is made compartmental and the percentage of marks required for success is fixed at 50 per cent. The alterations will be quite welcome and the would-be Advocates will be highly thankful to the Hon. The Chief Justice for doing away with the vagueness and uncertainty of the Examination.

Sir, a counsel is given far more privileges than an attorney. It is to him that an attorney turns for opinion and consultation. It is to him that an attorney has to entrust the most responsible task of conducting a suit in Court, examining the witnesses and addressing the Court throughout. Is there then any logic in keeping the standard for the Examination of articled clerks much higher and making their path to success far more thorny and difficult than that of the would-be Advocates?

Under the present rules a candidate for the Examination of articled clerks has, after a practical training in a Solicitor's firm for 2 years after L.L.B. or 3 years after Graduation, to appear for an Examination which is not compartmental and secure at least 70 per cent of the marks.

In view of the alterations in the rules for the Advocate's Examination, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court will be pleased to see to the justice of the cause and modify the present stringent rules for the Examination of articled clerks by making the Examination compartmental and biennial and reducing the percentage of marks necessary for success. In any event it would be unfair and unreasonable to keep the standard for the articled clerk's Examination higher than the Advocate's.—Yours, etc.

JITENDRA S. MEHTA.

THE IGATPURI CONFERENCE.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 1.

The Conference of delegates of the G. I. P. Railway employees was continued to-day when a resolution was passed requesting the Agent to give effect to the scale of increases, agreed upon between the employees and the Agent in April last, without any deductions of ten per cent. war allowance and grain compensation from 1st April 1919, and to provide a suitable maximum of salary in the revised cards in all grades, so that each employee might get in the revised scale at least five annual increments at the present rate.

The Conference also appointed several sub-committees to go into details of departmental grievances. After heated discussion of the Agent's reply to the Conference's invitation to him to attend its session it was resolved to communicate the men's demand to the Agent with a request for a reply before 3rd September and failing his acceptance of the demand to send a deputation of 100 delegates to wait on the Agent at Bombay, but with the express proviso that the deputation shall have no right of agreeing to any modification of the men's demand as communicated to the Agent by the Conference.

The Chief cause of discontent is due to the Agent's ruling that all promotions given to employees between 1st August 1914 and 1st April 1919 and the five per cent. war allowance should be treated as having been solely given owing to the increased cost of living, and they should be taken into account in giving effect to increases. The employees feel they should have been granted the promised scale of increases on the basis of their salary in 1919 and not that of 1914, but having agreed to the letter basis in April last, they are willing to abide by it provided the Agent would accept their present demand which the men contend only ask for the fulfilment in the letter and spirit of the concessions promised by the Agent in his final negotiation with them in April 1920.

PUNJAB DELEGATES FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS.

ABOUT 50 MORE LEAVE LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Another contingent of Punjab delegates numbering about fifty including Lala Harkishen Lal, Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Dewan Mangal Sen, and Sarala Devi Chaudhrani left Lahore to-day for Calcutta by the Calcutta mail to attend the Special Session of the Congress.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

EXTENDED TO HOZARA DISTRICT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies extension of the Seditious Meetings' Act to Hazara District, Northwest Frontier Province.

AN INDORE SCANDAL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be very much obliged to you if you will kindly find room for the following in your worthy paper.

For about a year now, some strange cases of abductions of good-looking respectable middle class ladies are taking place in Indore, Central India. The victim disappears during night and is found lying unconscious in some corner near her place of residence in the morning. In a year's time about twenty such cases have occurred and it is believed that the Police have got a clue but that they cannot take any action as the perpetrators of these most indecent and outrageous deeds are backed by some persons in higher circles!

That such cases are occurring is a fact of my own personal knowledge, and if the above rumours be true it reflects a great discredit upon the administration of the State. People outside the State know very little about such occurrences and are always misled by the reports of administration garbed in high flown language. I am writing this to you with the hope that publicity of such outrages may have some effect of checking them.—Yours, etc.

DISGUSTED INDORIAN.

Bombay Sept. 1.

HARTAL AND AURANGZEB.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India" of the 12th inst. "G. K. N." refers to the 'hartals' in the time of Aurangzeb. Does he mean to suggest there that Lord Chelmsford, in order to stop the "hartals," should bring out his elephants and directing them against the mob see many trodden to death. The suggestion is neither original nor untried. General Dyer tried it at Jallianwala Bagh—not with elephants but with machine guns, and with what effect? Has India been cowed down into submission? On the contrary the 'hartals' still continue in full force. Aurangzeb's Government was a theocracy, the king was the viceregrant of God on earth and his word was law. Can Lord Chelmsford or Mr. Montagu or the Cabinet play the Aurangzeb and yet remain in the Government which boasts of a Constitution. The world of to-day is not the world of Aurangzeb. What is the use, then of dragging in the present day politics. Aurangzeb or any Mahomedan or Hindu ruler of the days when despotism was the only and the best form known of governing a country? "G. K. N." should reserve his historical knowledge for more appropriate occasions.—Yours, etc.

M. [illegible]

No. 9 Belgrave Road,

INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India, Ltd., was performed on Thursday at the office of the Bank, Fort, Street, Bombay.

Mr. K. B. Khosla requested Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumjí to perform the opening ceremony.

KHAN BAHADUR PUDUMJI.

Khan Bahadur Pudumji, declaring the Bank open, said:—

"I hope you will find the present financial position of this new Bank satisfactory as explained just now by Mr. Khosla. I am voicing the opinion of the Directors of this Bank when I say that the present position is very favourable to the growth of the Bank making allowances for the unprecedented tightness of the money market and the recent crisis in the share bazar. I hope, gentlemen, you are pleased to learn from Mr. Khosla's speech that the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul Aladdina Visram has consented to be a Director of this Bank, and has also promised to help in opening a branch of this Bank in East Africa. From the good reports I have heard about the ability, business tact, and integrity of the Managing Agents of this Bank, and from what I have personally seen during the last 3 months of the zeal and activities of Mr. Khosla in the interests of the Bank, I feel assured, gentlemen, that this bank is destined to prosper. Any bank as well as any other commercial concern is bound to flourish, if run on sound principles, under good management, whether Indian or European. Take for instance this Bank's prototype, I mean the Central Bank of India, which, under the guidance of its well-known Indian Manager, Mr. Sorab Pochkhanawalla, has already become one of the most popular banks in India within only

NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

a few years of its existence.

Heree is room in India, gentlemen, for a large number of Industrial banks. The United States of America, with a population of 90 millions, has over 50,000 banks and banking offices, and the United Kingdom with a population of 46 millions has over 9,000, whereas India with a population of 315 millions has only about 400. The natural result is that, a good deal of capital is hoarded in India, for want of adequate banking facilities. The wealth and prosperity of India do not depend, in my opinion, so much on the mere enjoyment of political rights under Home Rule as on the industrial progress and the due development of the vast resources of the country. If every Indian were prepared to contribute his or her share to the industrial advancement of the country, a golden era would soon dawn when India could not only be self-dependent and be manufacturing all the necessary articles for home consumption, but could also utilize her raw products and manufacture requisite goods for export to the foreign market. Now, gentlemen, I shall not detain you any longer. With great pleasure I declare this Industrial and Exchange Bank of India open and pray that by the grace of God this Bank may go on and prosper more and more each succeeding year."

"FAITH-HOPE AND CHARITY."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the heights of Simla Lord Chelmsford has sermonised on Faith, Hope and Charity. May we ask how Anglo-India has exhibited these virtues? Why, Sir,

(1) Is not the Faith of Anglo-India based on Militarism and Terrorism India?

(2) Is not the Hope of Anglo-India resting on the repressive measures, which keep India under civilized bondage?

(3) Does not the Charity of Anglo-India begin and end with their donations to Dyer Fund?

So far as India is concerned.

(1) Her Faith in the British sense of Justice is shaken during the last few months.

(2) Her hope in the Mother of Parliaments is frustrated.

(3) And as regards Charity she has given out lacs for the relief of the Punjab and for the memorial of the Martyers of the Jallian walla Baug.

May we request his Excellency to set an example of the eternal virtues he has preached [illegible] the sweet tops of Simla?

[illegible] his Excellency has full Faith in the [illegible] of the Indians, which he and his seniors have openly acknowledged, then he should lose no time in repealing all repressive Acts.

(2) If his Excellency entertains a pious hope of winning the hearts of his people, let him take courage in both hands, and deal with the Punjab Junkers justly.

(3) If his Excellency means Charity, let him cancel the Fines imposed on various towns, and let him grant relief to the families of those, who were killed in the Punjab tragedies.

That, I submit, is the right beginning for his Excellency Lord Chelmsford.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Members of the N. R. Ry Association assembled in a mass meeting held at Mochi Gate, Lahore, on 29th August, resolved as under:—

That while promotions promised by the N. W. Ry., have been granted to some Departments the same not so far been given to the staff of many other Departments. It is, therefore, suggested that, to avoid the restlessness prevailing amongst the staff, the same must be expedited.

The Khilafat Katni Fund was able to collect about Rs. 26,000 on the Haj Day and Bakri Id Day.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference wires:—

Owing to illness Maulana Mahomed Hasan Sahib cannot attend All-India Khilafat Conference. Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni will preside.

SITUATION AT MANSEHRA.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A Communique says:

Of late, Mansehra has been the scene of virulent anti-British propaganda including direct intrigue with the trans-frontier tribes of the Black Mountain. The situation on this border became grave a few days ago and a column moved out to Oghi. The constabulary post at Jalgali was attacked by the tribesmen and burnt on the night of the 29th August. Meanwhile, a state of great internal unrest had arisen, a prominent agitator organising demonstrations against the Mansehra police station, collecting a massed meeting of the armed villagers and tribesmen from the whole country side, and attempting to organise a provisional government to supersede the British administration.

The Chief Commissioner proceeded on the 27th by motor from Peshawar to Manshera and personally obtained a direct proof of the gravity of the situation. He, accordingly, ordered the arrest of the ring-leaders of the movement. The arrests were skilfully effected without causing a disturbance. Great excitement ensued throughout the district and large armed crowds attempted to concentrate to demand the surrender of the arrested persons, but were successfully persuaded to retire, though at times there was a grave danger that the use of force would be inevitable. The internal situation is improving but the information shows that some trans-frontier Black Mountain tribes who have hitherto held aloof, have now joined the hostile combination. Further troops have moved to Oghi to ensure the security of the British territory.

LAW STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My fellow students have done a distinct service to their community and the future generations of law students by ventilating their just grievances to which they are subject for well-nigh a decade.

I hope you will kindly allow me space in your popular paper to add to the catalogue of our grievances and bring to the public notice a state of anomaly regarding University Law Examination, you lately published the amendments made by the High Court in the rules regarding the H. C. Vakil's examinations, which enable an unsuccessful candidate to be exempted at the next examination from appearing in any paper or papers in which he has scored 50 p. c. or more marks.

But the rules of our University law examinations are as iron and wooden as before. Here a candidate may obtain 50 per cent. or more marks in three papers and may also obtain more than passing marks in the fourth paper; still if he fails to obtain the minimum total of 50 p. c. in the aggregate he must fail in the examination and cannot be entitled to any benefit next time even in papers in which he has shown his efficiency by scoring 50 p. c. or more marks. He must again appear in all papers on the next occasion and it often happens that a candidate who obtains 50 p.c. or more at one examination hardly manages to secure the passing minimum of 33 p. c. in the same paper at a subsequent examination. In such a case the unfortunate but promising young man must waste his precious years in appearing several times until by accident he obtains the minimum total and get through or give up in despair the struggle on the success of which he built all his hopes and ambitions. He is deprived of the fruit of his long labour costing heavy expenditure and a number of years at the last stage. May I know from the University authorities what special advantage does a LL.B. student enjoy over a candidate for the H. C. Vakil's examination?

The former has in the first place to graduate by spending at least four years in any Arts College taking the risk of failure almost every year. Afterwards he has to stay in Bombay and attend Law School for two years and pass two examinations of the above description. Whereas the latter can appear only after matriculation without being required to attend any law lectures. According to the new amendments he obtains exemption from any paper in which he obtains 50 p. c. besides he has not to study Roman Law, Jurisprudence and Equity for his examination. In this way it can be clearly seen that the former is put to every possible disadvantages from which the latter is free. Under these circumstances there is sufficient temptation for the former to forego the doubtful LL.B. course and take to the more or less certain H. C. Vakil.

Dear Editor can you or any ruler of our destinies (including examiners) say without any compunction that this treatment of the student Equity is equitable? I hope you as the champion of student community and rising generation will take interest in our legitimate demand and help us in fulfilling it.

I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Justice and our beloved Vice-Chancellor and Judge of the Highest Tribunal to kindly consider the pitiable condition of L.L.B. students and display the same sense of fairness, justice and mercy towards them in amending the University rules which they showed to the H. C. Vakil candidates. Thanking you for kindly publishing, I remain.—Yours, etc.

A LAW STUDENT.

Aug. 30.

OFFICIALS AND THE PRESS.

"The Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

We have received a copy of the fourth edition of "A Collection of Rules and Orders relating to Public Servants," compiled by Mr. G. K. Roy, retired Superintendent, Home Department, Government of India. This book is sure to prove useful to officials and the fact that it has reached a fourth edition shows that it is well in demand. It is priced Rs. 2-4 and can be had from the author, Simla E. It is interesting to note that the rules of the Public Service do not absolutely preclude officials from writing for the Press. They should on no account make use of information which they obtain in the course of their official duties. But, subject to this rule, "a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the line of temperature and reasonable discussion." If his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, the local Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR B. E. AFRICA.

TO REPRESENT INDIAN INTERESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A Communique says:—

The approval of His Majesty's Government has been received to the proposal of the Government of India for the appointment of a Trade Commissioner to represent interests of Indian trade in East Africa. The duties of this officer like those of the Trade Commissioner who has already been appointed in London will be chiefly connected with the assistance of Indian export trade. They will be in no way political except in so far as political questions affect purely trade interests. The sphere of activity of the appointment will be confined to Kenia colony but will also extend over Uganda, the British mandatory sphere in ex-German East Africa and possibly Zanzibar also. The selection of a suitable officer for appointment to the post is now being considered by the Government of India.

HOW MUNICIPAL WATER IS USED.

CITY TRUST BHISTI CONVICTED.

An interesting case was heard on Thursday by the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. At the instance Shamrow B. Kantak (Supervisor Wastewater Prevention Dept.) a Bhisti by name Mr. Mahamad, was charged under section 284 (C) of the Municipal Act with the offence of using water from a public hydrant in Chinch Bunder Road, for the purpose of semi-permanent sheds erected by the City Improvement Trust. He was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 3.

After he was convicted the City Trust Overseer, Mr. Limaye, appeared on the scene saying that he wanted to defend the "bhisti." The Magistrate then remarked that when he inflicted the fine, he took a charitable view of the circumstances of the Bhisti, not knowing that he was a City Trust *bhisti*. His Worship held that the public should take note that the act of opening a roadside hydrant and draining water there from is punishable under provisions of the Municipal Act.

DR. JADAVJI HANSRAJ.



who is the first Indian to obtain the diploma of D.O.M.S. as an eye specialist.

THE COOPERATIVE WEEK.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these days of cheap conventional thanks, the following lines should never have been penned. But coming as they do from a sincere heart, they will be accepted in the same spirit.

The "Cooperative Week" has ended. The object was to give some idea of the potentialities of the cooperative movement to the budding generation so that when they enter the World, they may take a lively interest in the movement and shoulder the responsibilities.

I am sure that I am voicing the views of the majority of the students when I say that we knew little about the social service and the economic good underlying the movement before we attended these lectures. This is however by the way. My object in writing this letter is to express publicly our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Laloobhai Samaldas, Talamaki and Madan for their ardent desire to further the causes of the movement even at the sacrifice of time and money. It is to be extremely regretted that only 31 students come forward from the teeming thousands. I should be an ungrateful wretch if I did not here mention of the hospitality we received at the hands of Mr. Silva of the Catholic Housing Society, Santa Cruz. He was extremely social.

I would only add that such classes should be held every year. But the lectures should be extended to about a fortnight to lessen the strain which we had to undergo under the present arrangement.

One word more. Yet those students who attended the classes show their gratitude by working heart and sould for the coming cooperative Conference and do not fail to meet this Sunday at the cooperative institute. Dear Editor, I shall thank you if you will cooperate with me in publishing this letter.—Yours, etc.

RANDIN.

Sept. 1.

The Rangoon Trades Association have written to the Government of India supporting the memorial of the Burma Government Pensioners' Association for enhancement of pensions.

THE WAKWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

"UNCLE NED AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE."

Mr. Edgar Warwick's new London Company will open at the Royal Opera House to-morrow, with Douglas Murray's genial and witty comedy, which has only recently made a decided success at the St. James Theatre. The play is beautifully staged and mounted. The plot deals two brothers who are totally different in character.

Sir Robert Graham is a commercial magnate who, by dint of hard cast-iron rules and regulations, has developed into a money making machine. Entirely self-centered, thoroughly selfish, and too mean to have any vices, feared alike by his two daughters and his dependents, he has at last achieved the proud distinction of being worth one and a quarter millions to himself,—and nothing to anyone else! Into this dismal menage descends Sir Roberts' younger brother,—"Uncle Ned"—overflowing with the milk of human kindness and the honey of wit and philosophy. From thence-forward the main theme of the play is the breaking up of the money-machine, and the introduction of decent human elements into the composition of Sir Robert, which is finally acchieved by "Uncle Ned," aided by family and external events.

The love interest centers round "Uncle Ned" and Sir Roberts' secretary, and also Sir Roberts' elder daughter and her secretly married young husband. The young flapper sister is a delightfully amusing character as also is Dawkins, the butler. The cast of "Uncle Ned" is as follows:—

THIRD-CLASS PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last week I travelled from Madras to Bombay in the 3rd class by the G. I. P. Mail train. Although the compartment was labelled to seat 26 passengers by the time I got into the compartment at Madras there were nearly 30 persons occupying it. This rule of 26 seats is more honoured in its breach than in its observance. The next morning when the train reached Guntakal there was a great rush was so great that the passengers who entered into the compartment were nearly doubled and at each succeeding station two or more passengers were squeezed in much to the protestations and entreaties of the inmates. Practically there was not even standing accommodation for the inmates. Added to this the compartment was full of dirt and the closet was something bad adour. It seemed as if it had not been cleaned for some days. The water taps attached to it was only an apology for a tap there being no water in it throughout the journey. It is not at all desirable that such a state of things should prevail in these days of progress and civilization. It is earnestly hoped that these few lines will attract the attention of the authorities concerned who will be pleased ensure to take such steps as would more the comfort and convenience of 3rd class passengers.—Yours, etc.,

EXPERIENCE."

Parel August 16.

POSTAL DELAYS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind to insert the following in your daily paper, to illustrate the remarkable "efficiency of the Post office" in this country?

On the 9th of June this year we sent a V. P. R. R. through the Apollo Street Post Office for Rs. 145-2 addressed to the Electric Chargesan to the Sikar State, Mr. Md. Ayyub Khan, who paid up this V. P. article on the 14th June, and the amount has not been paid to us by the post office till this date.

We complained about this non-payment to the Post Master General in our letter of July 6th which was replied to by the Presidency Post Master in his letter No. 101834 dated 13th July and he writes:

"In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honour to say that the Sub-Postmaster Sikar has been addressed in the matter and on receipt of his reply you will be further communicated with.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) for Presidency POSTMASTER."

Till now the matter receives no attention from him and we are again asking him for immediate payment of this V. P. This is not the only incident, but we had some more cases of similar nature and in all of them there was no prompt service as it must have been.—Yours, etc.,

THE UNITED ENGINEERING & CO.
36, Churchgate Street,
August 10th 1920.

OUR MUNICIPALITY

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Everyone knows that the roads of the City and Island of Bombay are a disgrace to it, that its conservancy is not up to much and that its water supply, or rather department is not what it should be. The reasons for these defects and drawbacks appear to be that while the Engineering and Health Departments have been greatly strengthened of late since the Commissionership of Mr. Monie, in point of numbers and pay, the number of rank and file of employes, sub-inspectors, labourers, etc., has been decreased, but not increased, and the salaries have not been proportionately raised.

One fails to see how the City's conservancy can be better looked after by increasing the number of highly paid Medical men and decreasing the number of sweepers, halalkhores, etc. One also fails to see how roads can be well maintained by increasing the number of Engineers on high salaries, and decreasing the number of biggaries, muccadums, and so on.

I trust these few lines will attract the attenion of the City Fathers, and lead to enquiries into matters mentioned above.—Yuors, etc.,

VERBUM SAP.

Bandra September 1.

FOR DEEP CORNS AND THICK CALLOUSES.

THEY ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY, BUT OF COURSE YOU WANT *PROOF*. HERE IT IS.

A foot bath in hot saltrated water is all you need. It does not affect sound, healthy skin in the slightest degree, but acts only on the dead hardened skin composing corns and callouses, which it softens just as water softens soap. Then pick the corn right out, root and all, like the hull out of a strawberry. Merely cutting the top off with a razor or burning it off with caustic liquids, plasters, etc., is about as logical as cutting the top off an aching tooth, and is simply a waste of time. Also it hurts, and is dangerous. Millions of packets of Reudel Bath Saltrates (for the preparation of saltrated water) have been sold during the past two years, and the sale is increasing daily. *This means* something, as you will understand when you see for yourself the wonderful effects it produces. In packages of convenient size and at very low price, from all chemists. Ask them about it.

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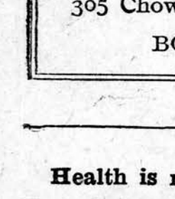
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IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

GOVERNOR AT POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The following is a report of the speech delivered by the Governor at the Annual Gathering, Poona Engineering College on 30th August 1920.

It generally falls to my lot to sit with some suspense and to wait for the financial blow to fall upon my unwilling ears. This time it has fallen late but, heavily, and I have to meet the Principal's and the students' requests in this matter to the best of my ability. And I have very little doubt that Mr. Cree Brown is quite right in one matter, and I refer to the four years' course. So far as I am concerned I am in entire agreement with him in that matter, but as you know my Government has left to the University of Bombay the matter of dealing with this request simply because we thought they were the proper body to voice popular feeling of this kind. But I think your principal has done a good service to this College in referring to this matter here to-day, and I think it is easy to dispel the idea that the four years' course would largely reduce the output of engineers from this College. I will not go into that matter at any length but I must say I hope, now the Sadler Commission's report has come out, the University of Bombay will pay attention to this point and give a verdict in favour of a course of policy which I believe is necessary to turn out good engineers.

My Government has done its very best to provide for the ever-increasing demands of education, chiefly it is true for primary education, because the need was great. It has also had to find money to carry out the improvement of pay in all the administrative services in this Presidency; and I cannot disguise that the immense burdens which this has put upon our exchequer has left us in a position where we must proceed with caution as regards further expenditure upon education—at least for the present. But at the same time, whilst I cannot be very hopeful that I can meet all your aspirations here. I am determined that this College shal, so long as I am here, be made the best College that we can possibly make it. Whilst I can make no promises to-day, yet it is Government's duty to get round the financial difficulties and I have hopes if we are determined to do it, and with the fuller control of our own finances that we shall soon have, we shall be able to get round most of the difficulties which face us.

Now I have only a few more words to say, and these are to the students themselves Several of the engineers who have been educated in this College have attained to high posts under Government and are now serving in them with distinction; and I hope that as time goes on this College will turn out an ever-increasing number of men who will be available for our P. W. D. services. But some of you will find greater opportunities and advantages in private services away from Government, and will therefore be playing a very important part in the industrial development of India. There is an ever-increasing amount of Government work to do in this Presidency, and we are determined as far as possible that they shall have full opportunity in those big engineering works. Our critics are apt to suggest that Government are insincere in their interest in this matter merely because we cannot achieve all we desire as quickly as is desired. Well that cannot be helped, but you will find, I am confident, that with a little patience and a little courage to face the considerable difficulties that those of you who go into engineering may have to face in the next two or three years, you will get the strongest backing from Government in technical education and engineering. We merely ask you to recognise the difficulties of the situation, but we are determined that whatever we do, so far as in us lies, shall be done well, and prefer to have a little extra delay in order to do it. Government are fully alive to the importance of this question, and we hope to show you in a concrete manner what we wish to do for technical education and engineering. India is at present in its infancy as regards mechanical skill and the development of its resources and I hope and think that there will be an ever increasing amount of interest taken by prominent men in England, and in the House of Commons itself—we have a Member of the House of the Commons present with us this afternoon—in Indian needs. I hope, too, that there will be an ever-increasing number of men who will realise the importance of getting India developed on modern and sound lines. We shall have to use boldly all the knowledge and ancient lore of the West to help us to develop technical engineering in this country, but I believe you students would gladly welcome any method provided it was going to find more opportunities for you and really mean a rapid expansion.

In conclusion, I will only say this. I have in many a speech urged the importance of technical education here because I wanted to awake interest, and I want to congratulate you students here who have struck out an engineering career for yourselves. I believe that we in the Bombay Presidency are generally acknowledged to be absolutely in the forefront of India's education. I am confident that, if you will assist me in impressing upon your fellows the great opportunities that will shortly lie before them, we shall achieve the same repute in engineering as we certainly have attained in ordinary matters of education in India.

In reply to the proposal of the Chief Secretary, made to the Rangoon Cantonment Committee for the use of the vacant land round the cantonment church for a cold weather camp, consisting of ten sets of tents for married officers of Government, the Cantonment Committee regret they could not agree to church maidan being used for that purpose.

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OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONGRESS

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

I visited the Special Congress Pandal at Wellington Square this morning. About fifty men were working at 8-30 a.m., and regular work commences daily at 10 a.m., when a greater army of workmen is employed. The gallery is finished, and many sightseers were reading newspapers sitting there. The platform has been erected, but requires finishing: it is a very large affair, and several hundred can be accommodated on the platform. The "pit," as I suppose the place between the gallery and the platform is called, is being planked up, in a slanting fashion, so that each row of chairs will be slightly higher than the row in front. The planks used are of course not very strong-looking in a temporary affair like this. A plot of grass still remains between the planked up portion and the dais. I believe this will remain as it is. It will add to the beauty of the inside. The main gate is on the north: the passage is not very wide because Calcutta park gates are always narrow. I am afraid the crowd will be inconvenienced here. There is another gate on the west looking upon Wellington Street reaching the tram. The other two sides are barricaded with stockade, with the exception that there is a very narrow passage facing south evidently meant for the management. The Park gates on the south and east are turnpiked, and the crowd will be seriously handicapped here.

The length and breadth of the Pandal are colossal: nobody on duty could give me an accurate estimate thereof. The Pandal I think is larger than the Howrah third class waiting hall. One hundred and fifty electric fans will be installed, and the lighting will be commensurate with the area. It is a pity that a voice reflector has not been installed.

The Secretary's and Delegates' registration offices are in huts to the north. Carriages will be parked on the more deserted roads to the east and north.

HOTELS IN CALCUTTA.

Those who choose to put up in Hindu hotels must note that there are two opposite Sealdah station, three or four in Harrison Road, one attached to the Municipal Market and one in Cornwallis Street. The E. I. Railway Time Table would show some Dharmashallas as well of which there are some famous ones in Howrah too. In case you have no objection to print their names in order to help people coming to Calcutta I mention some hotels:—Calcutta Boarding Mahat Asram, Arya Nibas, New Punjab Hotel, Punjab Hotel, etc. Calcutta is much inferior to Bombay in Indian hotel accommodation. Hamedia Hotel in Chitpore Road, is for Mahomedans.

NON-CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

The Bengali public is confident that the non-co-operation resolution will pass without any hitch. But to tell you the truth we have grown more selfish than 12 years back. We can be as boycotting as of yore, however. The "Statesman" affair is a glowing example. Will the Bengali nation follow up the resolution in deed as well, after voting for it? Or will they simply inauguratee a system of boycotting Bilati goods and improving Swadeshi?

The Nawab of Dacca has washed his hands of the Congress. But this does not matter, and the list of the men holding aloof and issuing manifestoes from Simla has no earthly connection with the general Bengali public who are all for the non-co-operation resolution and it will pass by acclamation. We await the special trains with Mahatma Gandhi and his gigantic following. For the past thirty days or so the "Englishman" and the "Bengalee" have been dinning into our ears that non-co-operation has been a failure as the Hartals. We shall see next week. If it has already been a failure what is the use of telling so in a leader every day? That shows that some people are in mortal dread of such a resolution.

The Marwaree community has been purchasing Congress tickets in vast numbers. Carriages and taxis are being requisitioned. One policeman has commenced to mount guard on Wellington Square. Visitors to Calcutta should avoid ticca gharies and employ taxis as it would save a good deal of haggling and bother.

No restaurant has yet been erected beside the Pandal. This is essentially necessary, as the days are hot, the rains having ceased now. But I believe one will be erected, as there is much time yet. We are in mid-monsoon now and the rains may descend suddenly.

EMIL FEISUL AND MESOPOTAMIA.

Although the Foreign Office declares that the violent attacks on British policy in the East which still continue to appear in the French press are absolutely baseless, there is says an English contemporary, certainly one phase of that policy which the French may be forgiven for criticising. It is only a few months ago that England was giving covert, if not overt, support to the Emir Feisul in his claim to the kingship of Syria, and it was openly stated, and never officially or unofficially denied, that when he left this country after his interviews with Lord Curzon, he "carried a crown under his turban." France protested in view of her extensive material interests in Syria, and England quietly abandoning the doctrines of self-determination, allowed Feisul to be deposed rather than quarrels with France at a period of crisis. The whole matter had then apparently come to an end. Feisul had gone to Haifa, discrowned and discredited, and France was in possessions.

A temporary injunction granted by the Chief Court of Rangoon against two directors of Aldoroad Burma Ltd. has been combined with consent until the hearing of suit.

* * * * *

Dacoits, arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Captain Crump at Myinmu have confessed the crime and a search is being made in the rivtr adjoining a house for the weapons used in the murder.

Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and the party left for Maymyo on Tuesday together with the Secretariate staff.

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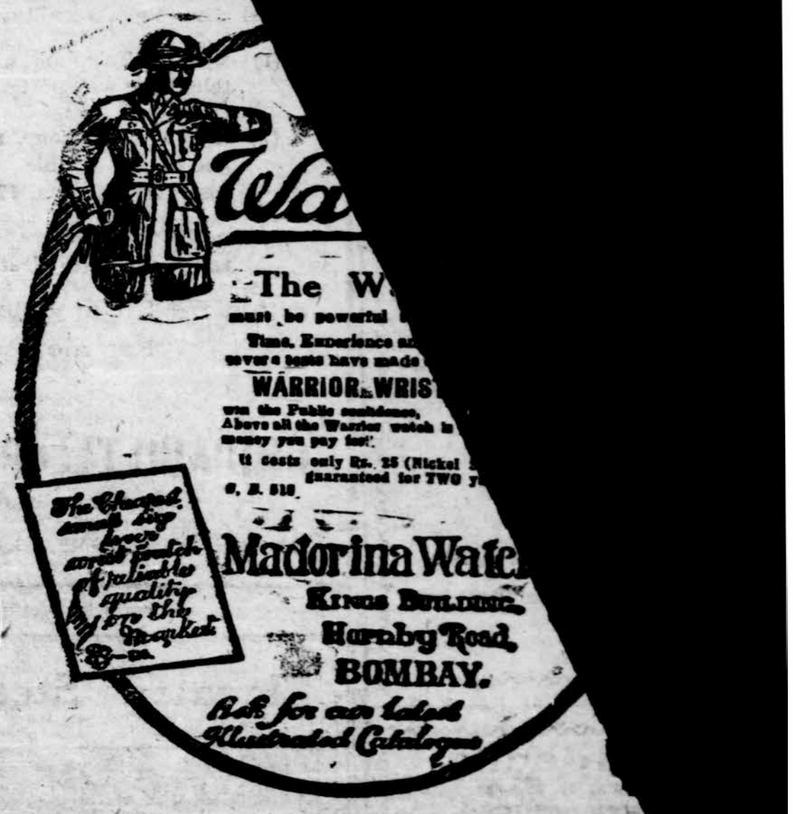


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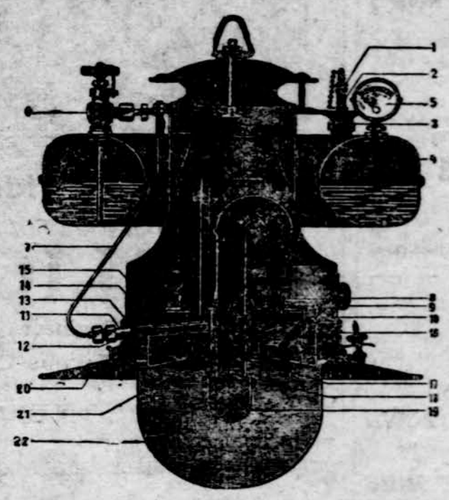
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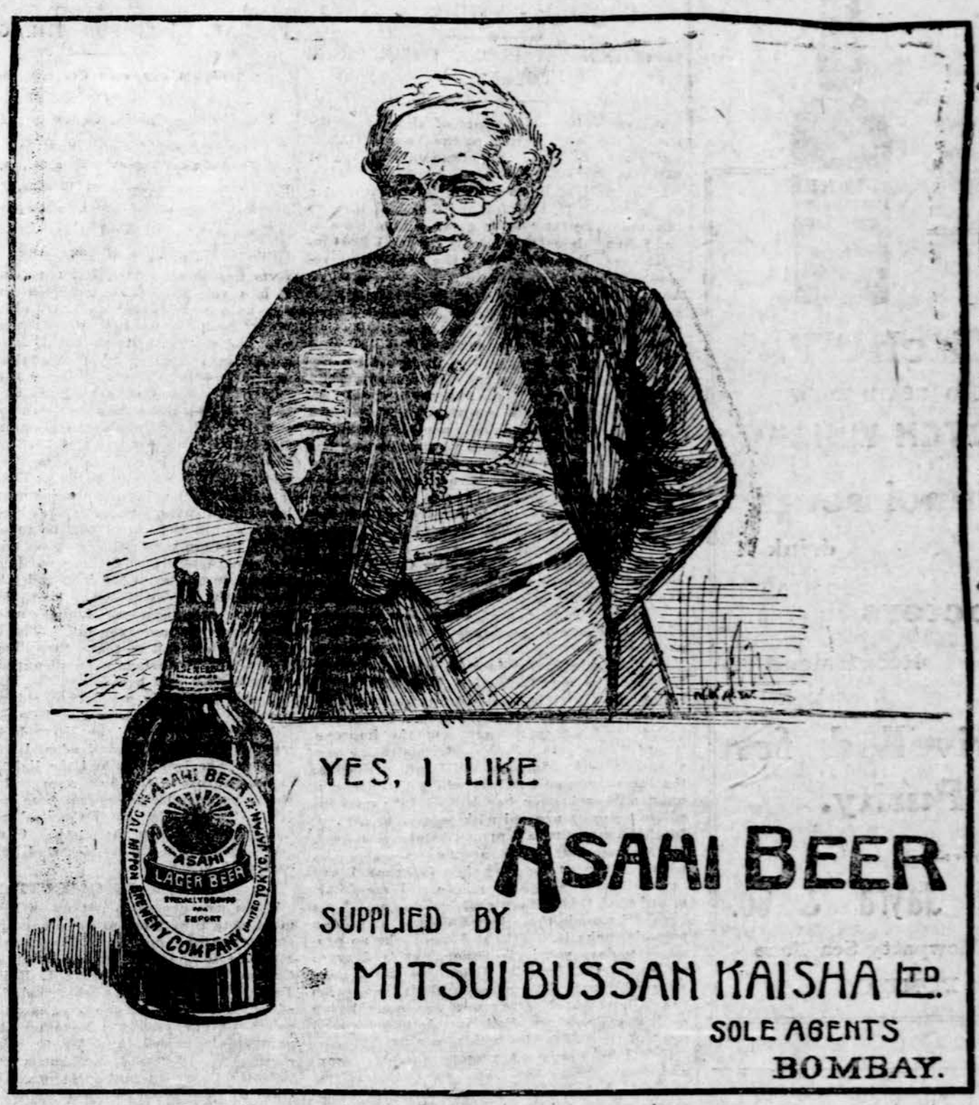
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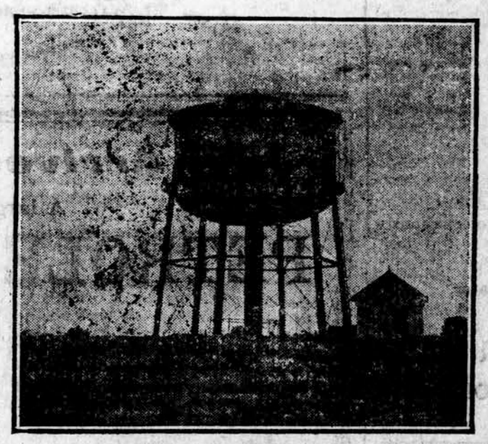
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